The Massillon Independent.

VII---NO. 26. MASSILLON, OHIO, DECEMBER 11, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,547.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 7 03 a. m	No. 5 6 15 a. m.
No. 4 3 13 p. m	No. 1 10 08 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 37 p. m.
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 15 p. m.

Trains 1, 2, 5 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 20 a. m	No. 3 7 00 a. m
No. 6 1 13 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p. m
No. 8 5 55 p. m	No. 7 6 40 p. m
Local 8 35 a. m	Local 3 55 p. m

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8.....Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10.....Daily except Sunday	9 00 a. m
No. 4.....Daily	1 12 p. m
No. 20.....Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14.....Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local	12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1.....Daily except Sunday	3 55 a. m
No. 11.....Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 9.....Daily	11 08 a. m
No. 3.....Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13...Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local	8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 25 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express...10.36 a m
No. 27 Express...4:20 a m	No. 38 Express.. 3:47 p m
No. 3 Express...3:08 p m	No. 28 Express..10:32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner. Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

An Ordinance

Establishing a grade on Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east from the west line of Prospect stree in Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, that the grade of Chestnut street, from High street to a point 11 feet east of the west line of Prospect street be, and the same is hereby established as follows, viz:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the west line of High street with the middle line of Chestnut street, 169 1-10 feet above datum plane of city levels, thence running westwardly north to the middle of Chestnut street 320 feet to a point at an elevation of 170 9-10 feet above said levels thence westwardly in a convex parabola 347 feet at an elevation of 155 9-10 feet above said levels.

SEC. 2.—All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed November 18th, A. D. 1889.

H. W. LOEFFLER, City Clerk. CHAS. E. JARVIS, President of City Council of Massillon, O

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of December, A. D. 1889, the undersigned presented its petition to the Board of Commissioners of Stark County, Ohio, setting forth that the inhabitants, generally, of the City of Massillon, Ohio, desire to enlarge the Corporate limits of said city by the annexation of the following contiguous territory, to-wit. Situated in the township of Perry in the County of Stark and State of Ohio and known as and being Albright and Webb's out lots in Perry Township aforesaid, according to a map or plan of the same, duly recorded in the plat records of said Township in Volume 2 on page 89.

Also all the lots and land embraced in Russell's sub-division or addition in Perry Township aforesaid a map or plat of which is duly recorded in the plat records aforesaid in Volume 2 on page 46. That said petition is accompanied by an accurate map of said land proposed to be annexed That on the 7th day of October, 1889, the City Council of Massillon, Ohio passed an ordinance authorizing such annexation to be made and directed Otto E. Young, the solicitor of said City of Massillon, to prosecute the proceedings necessary to effect such annexation. That a certified copy of said ordinance is attached to said petition.

That said petition prays for the annexation of said described territory, to the City of Massillon, and that the same may be detached from Perry Township

Said petition will be heard at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 4th day of February, 1890 at the office of the Board of Commissioners of said county, at the Court House in the City of Canton, Ohio.

THE CITY OF MASSILLON, OHIO,
By Otto E. Young, City Solicitor
Massillon, Ohio, Dec. 3rd, 1889.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CENTENNIAL DAY.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT.

Scenes and Exercises in the House of Representatives—Through the Foreign Legations Resident in Washington, All Countries Were Officially Represented—Chief Justice Fuller the Orator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The ceremonies in commemoration of Washington's inauguration as president absorbed the attention of everybody at the capital yesterday. Both houses met at 12 o'clock as usual, but the sessions were brief and the business transacted unimportant. The state, war, navy and treasury departments were closed at 12:30 o'clock in honor of the celebration. The celebration was in the nature of a supplemental proceeding to the great centennial celebration held on the 30th of April, in the city of New York, where President Washington first took the oath of his high office. It was literally a gathering of the nations. Through the foreign legations, resident in Washington, all were officially represented. Added to these were the delegates from the Central and South American republics, accredited to the Pan-American congress, now in session, and the members of the Marine conference. There were also present the governors of about twenty states, drawn hither for consultation in regard to memorializing congress for the erection of a centennial memorial building at Philadelphia, a matter that was first suggested at the meeting of the governors of the original thirteen states in 1887.

Joint Session.

After a short session the senate received a message from the house, announcing that that body was ready to proceed with the commemoration ceremonies. Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of the senate preceding or following the president of the United States. Finally, on motion of Mr. Ingalls, it was determined that the senate should proceed first, and at 12:55 it proceeded to the hall of the house. At 2:45 it returned and immediately adjourned.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the house of representatives notified the senate that it was in session. In a few minutes the senate, followed by the president and vice president, members of the cabinet, the members of the diplomatic corps in their brilliant uniforms and the justices of the supreme court of the United States in their official robes, entered the hall of the house. They were escorted to the seats reserved for them in front of the speaker's desk.

Mr. Morton Raps for Order.

When the assemblage was seated Speaker Reed resigned his chair to the vice president and took a seat to his left. Mr. Morton gave a quick rap with his gavel and announced that the ceremonies would begin. He had hardly ceased speaking when the Marine band, concealed in the south corridor to the rear of the presiding officer, struck up "Hail Columbia." When it ceased prayer was offered by Chaplain J. G. Butler, of the senate, and then Mr. Morton announced that Hon. Melvile W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States, would deliver an oration. The chief justice was escorted to the speaker's desk by Senator Hiscock and Representative Bayne, the chairmen of the senate and house committees on the celebration.

Chief Justice Fuller's Oration.

In beginning his oration, Chief Justice Fuller said:

"By the terms of that section of the act of congress under which we have assembled 'in further commemoration of the historic inauguration of the first president of the United States, George Washington,' the 30th of April, A. D. 1889, was declared a national holiday, and in the noble city where that event took place its centennial anniversary has been celebrated with a magnificence of speech and song, of multitudinous assembly, and of naval, military and civic display, accompanied by every manifestation of deep love of country, of profound devotion to its institutions, and of intense appreciation of the virtues and services of that illustrious man, whose assumption of the chief magistracy gave the assurance of the successful setting in motion of the new government.

"Washington," the orator continued, "had become first in war, not so much by victories over the enemy or by success in strategy as by the triumphs of a constancy which no reverse, no hardship, no incompetency, no treachery could shake or overcome. He had become first in the hearts of his countrymen because the people comprehended the greatness of their leader and recognized in him an entire abstinence from personal ambition and absolute love of country, of themselves and of mankind. He had become first in peace by bringing to the charge of the practical working of the system he had participated in creating, on behalf of the people whose independence he had achieved, the same serene judgment, the same sagacity, the same patience, the same sense of duty, the same far-sighted comprehension of the end to be attained, that had marked his career from its beginning."

Washington Entertained No Fear.

The orator alluded but briefly to the brilliant war record of Gen. Washington, but in eloquent words portrayed the growth and value of republican institutions under the administration of President Washington. Referring to the fear of arbitrary power in respect to the presidential office, Justice Fuller said: "Then no fear, no jealousy, could be entertained of him who had indignantly repelled the suggestion of the bestowal of kingly power, who had unsheathed the sword with reluctance and laid it down with joy, who had never sought official position, but accepted public office as a public trust in deference to so unanimous a demand for his services as to convince him of the necessity; whose patriotism embraced the whole country, the future grandeur of which his prescience foresaw. Of the future greatness of the new nation Washington had no doubts. He saw as if face to face that continental domain which glimmered to others as through a glass darkly."

International Relations.

In referring to the international relations existing between the United States and foreign nations Justice Fuller said: "It is a matter of congratulation that the first year of our second century witnesses the representatives of the three Americas engaged in the effort to increase the facilities of commercial intercourse resulting from the natural course of things, diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of intercourse, but forcing nothing, an access in which must knit closer the ties of fraternal friendship and bring the people of the two American continents in harmonious control of the hemisphere." The orator then went into an exhaustive review of the constitution and the amendments thereto, and citing the civil war as a searching test of the wisdom and lasting quality of our form of government.

A Brilliant Peroration.

In a brilliant peroration, the chief justice said: "And so the new century may be entered upon in the spirit of optimism, the natural result, perhaps, of a self-confidence which has lost nothing in substance by experience, though it has gained in the moderation of its impetuosity, yet an optimism [illegible] to the accomplishment of great ends; not blind to perils, but bold in the fearlessness of a faith whose very consciousness of the limitations of the present asserts the attainability of the untraveled world of a still grander future. No ship can sail forever over summer seas. The storms it has weathered test and demonstrate its ability to survive the storms to come, but storm there must be until there shall be no more sea. But as amid the tempest in which our ship of state was launched, and in the times succeeding, so in the times to come, with every exigency, constellations of illustrious men will rise upon the angry skies to control the whirlwind and dispel the clouds by their potent influences, while from the 'clear upper sky' the steady light of the great planet marks out the course the vessel must pursue, and sits shining on the sails as it comes grandly into the haven where it would be."

When the chief justice had concluded his address, which he took one hour and a quarter to deliver, he was greeted with applause from the floor, quickly taken up by the galleries. It was several minutes before these evidences of approbation ceased and it broke forth again when the president, rising from his chair, grasped the hand of the chief justice as he descended from the platform and congratulated him on the address. Secretary Blaine also congratulated the chief justice.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the house. When he had concluded the vice president declared the joint assembly dissolved, and while the Marine band played Washington's grand march the assemblage dispersed in the order in which its various segments had come together. The last of the invited guests were just going out of the main door when the band finished the doxology, into which it had branched, and then Speaker Reed, again assuming his seat, called the house to order for the continuation of business.

Mr. Bayne immediately moved to adjourn, the motion was carried and the house adjourned.

Collapse of the Barb Wire Trust.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—A private dispatch was received in this city announcing the collapse of the barb wire trust. It has been known for some time that there were serious dissensions in the ranks of the manufacturers who were to compose the trust, but the chief promoters asserted and reasserted that it was sure to be a success. There were several points on which the manufacturers disagreed, among which may be stated that about half of the men in the combine wanted to be president of the trust, another was in the fact that the owners of some of the mills included in the combine wanted cash instead of stock for their plants and this the promoters were not willing to give. It is believed that this was the rock on which the combine split.

Suicide at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, Dec 12.—John Collacott, 69 years old, a prominent citizen here for many years, committed suicide Wednesday morning by drowning himself in the river. Collacott had been in ill health for a number of years. At 2 o'clock, lightly attired, he walked from his house to the river, flowing at the rear of the lot, and plunged in. Search was made, but the remains were not found until after daylight. Noticing that the river was high, Collacott said to his wife: "It's a good time to drown myself." Little attention was paid to the remark, as it was not believed he contemplated suicide.

Butterworth Asks for an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Butterworth, of Ohio, will ask, in the house to-day, for a congressional investigation of the charges affecting his name and those of several other members of congress in connection with the Ohio ballot-box forgeries. It was charged by some newspapers that Mr. Butterworth, Senators Sherman, McPherson, Stockbridge and Representatives McKinley, Whiting and others were connected with the ballot-box forgeries which Wood, of Cincinnati, is charged with having committed.

Criminal Libel Preferred.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—E. W. Cox, president of the Washington Press Publishing company, was arrested here on the charge of criminal libel preferred by Mrs. Stone, a clerk in the war department. The Press published an article to the effect that Mrs. Stone while drawing a salary of $100 a month from the government, besides a pension, permitted her aged father to become an inmate of a poor house. The case will come up for trial Friday.

Her Jewels Stolen.

LISBON, Dec. 12.—The ex-Empress of Brazil has received a cablegram from Rio Janeiro stating that all of her jewels, which comprised the finest known Brazilian gems, have been stolen from their place of deposit. This loss would be a heavy blow to the Imperial refugee, if the Brazilian congress should vote to discontinue Dom Pedro's income. It is stated that Dom Pedro and the Comte D'Eu have had frequent disputes of late.

Twenty Indictments Against Him.

TOLEDO, Dec. 12.—In the case of ex-Cashier Van Hoesen, of the Toledo National bank, for embezzlement, the United States grand jury returned twenty indictments against him. In eight counts alone Van Hoesen is charged with unlawfully embezzling, abstracting and willfully misapplying the funds of the bank. The case will be tried next week.

Bid Scott Sail on the Antoinette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The bark Antoinette, on which, it is rumored, Silcott sailed hence yesterday for Valparaiso, carried no passengers, but her agents say that it would have been easy for Silcott to get aboard the vessel at quarantine, as she lay there all night before putting to sea.

Powder Mill Explosion.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The middle wheel house of Laflin & Rand's powder mill, four miles west of here, was blown up with terrific force at 9 o'clock last night. Buildings were shaken in this city as though by an earthquake. No lives were lost. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Miss Bisland Ahead of Time.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The editor of The Cosmopolitan has received word that Miss Bisland, who is traveling around the globe, arrived in Yokohama last Sunday, three days ahead of the time allowed her for completing the trip in seventy-five days.

Weather Forecast.

Fair and stationary temperature, except near Lake Ontario, cooler; westerly winds.

FUNERAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT THE CITY HALL AND CEMETERY.

Governors of the Southern States Act as Pall Bearers—Business Suspended, Flags at Half Mast, Bells Tolled, and the Streets in Every Direction Hung With Crape—Memorial Services in Nearly Every Southern City.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—A beautiful southern summer day dawned for the obsequies of Jefferson Davis. The crush on the streets equalled anything that has ever been witnessed here on the occasion of carnival festivities. Across in Lafayette square, just opposite the City hall, a dense multitude gathered, and Canal, Camp and St. Charles streets were crowded with people from all over the country.

As soon as the doors of the City hall were opened a stream of visitors began to pour through the death chamber to take a farewell view of the remains of the famous Confederate leader. The crowd of visitors was even greater than that of Tuesday, there being hundreds of people from abroad whose visit to this city had been delayed. It was not until 11:30 o'clock that the lid of the casket closed down forever upon the features of the dead. The remains were then conveyed to the front portico of the City hall building, where the simple but impressive rites of the Episcopal church were performed. After the services the funeral procession was formed and followed the remains to the cemetery in this order:

Lieut. Gen. John B. Gordon, honorary grand marshal; Maj. Gen. John Glynn, Jr., grand marshal; aids to grand marshal; detachment of city police; military escort, consisting of the troops of the First military district and visiting military; clergy; attending physicians and pall bearers in carriages; family of the deceased in carriages; Confederate Veterans' association, local and visiting; Ladies' Confederate Monument association and distinguished lady guests in carriages; governor of Louisiana; members of the general assembly and visiting governors; judges of the supreme, circuit and district courts of Louisiana; state officials; foreign consuls; officers of other states; judges of the United States circuit and district courts, United States officials; officers of the army and navy of the United States; mayor and city government of New Orleans; officials of other cities; Masonic bodies; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Knights of Honor and kindred organizations; faculty and students of the Tulane university; Catholic Knights of America; British shipmasters and officers of vessels in the port of New Orleans; civil, religious and benevolent associations and clubs; fire department of the city of New Orleans.

The following were the pall-bearers: Governor Francis T. Nicholls, of Louisiana; Governor Robert Lowry, of Mississippi; Governor S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Governor John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Governor J. S. Richardson, of South Carolina, Governor D. C. Fowler, of North Carolina; Governor F. P. Fleming, of Florida; Governor James P. Eagle, of Arkansas.

At the Cemetery.

The pageant reached the cemetery in due time. Its vanguard was an incongruous assortment of carriages and vehicles and an irregular army of straggling people. The crowd was cosmopolitan in its make up. When the progress of the procession finally brought the militia to the monument the police and soldiers were drawn up all around the circle and as the funeral car, with its long line of carriages in its wake drew up the line of soldiers facing the monument were given "Right about" orders to salute the bier. The choristers had preceded the funeral and took up a position in a group to the left of the tomb. The clergymen formed in line on the other side of the walk. Bishops Gallagher and Thompson walked slowly to the base and took up their positions beside the bier.

The caisson stopped at the foot of the walk Battery B's detail of honor bore the casket up the ascent to the foot of the monument with Capt. Beanham at its head. As the coffin was carried up the mound the military orders were "Rest at arms," and every soldier in the circle executed the order. The veteran associations marched into the cemetery together. When the reached the monument they halted, one going to the left and the other the right. When they met they charged up the mound and formed an inner circle, the Army of Northern Virginia in front and the Army of Tennessee in the rear. Then the ladies and gentlemen of the family trod slowly up the mound.

Mrs. Davis, Heavily Draped,

leaned on the arm of Gen. Joseph R. Davis, a nephew of the dead ex-president. Behind these came the faithful negro body servant of Mr. Davis', Robert Brown. Mrs. Stamps was escorted by Mr. Farrar. Then followed the other members of the family, Associate Justice Fenner and family next and immediate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Davis gathered around just as Bishop Thompson opened the ceremonies by reading the first portion of the episcopal burial service. Then T. H. Saphington, of the Nineteenth infantry, sounded taps. Bishop Gallagher spoke as follows:

"In the name of God amen. We here consign the body of Jefferson Davis, a servant of his state and country and a soldier in their armies, some time member of congress and senator from Mississippi and secretary of war of the United States, the first and only president of the Confederate States of America, born in Kentucky on the 3d day of June, 1808, died in Louisiana on the 6th day of December, and buried here by the reverend hands of his people."

An anthem was then sung by the choristers with cornet accompaniment. Bishop Thompson recited the Lord's prayer, the assemblage joining in. The hymn "Rock of Ages" was rendered and the religious exercises were closed.

Consigned to the Earth.

The casket was then raised by the soldiers and conveyed to the subterean chamber, followed by the family and friends, the governors and other pall-bearers. The casket was placed in the middle vault. As the cortege descended into the tomb an artillery detachment fired three rounds. The floral offerings were placed around the casket and the mourners departed. As the family emerged and passed down to the carriages the troops "presented arms." Then the governors, the pallbearers, guests from other states, the Ladies' Memorial association and finally the public crowded down into the still, cold room below and gazed a moment on the narrow chamber, wherein all that was mortal of the beloved chieftain was lying

R. G. DUN & CO'S. WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

Boot and Shoe Manufacture Remarkably Prosperous—The Building Trade Well Sustained—Speculative Markets Strong but Not Very Active—Railroad Earnings Remarkably Large, Exceeding Those of Last Year by Nearly 13 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: No disturbance appears to have resulted as yet from the Lynn and Boston fires, and the free offerings of bonds to the treasury make the monetary prospects clearer. In all other respects the events of the past week have but added to the prevailing confidence in the future of business, and the opening of congress, with the annual message and reports, have had decidedly an encouraging influence. The volume of money in circulation outside the treasury, now $1,417,500,000, is about $11,000,000 larger than a year ago, but far more actively employed. In the interior, however, there are some signs of abating demand.

Reports of business indicate some falling off at the west, which is considered temporary at Chicago, and attributed to open and unseasonable weather at Milwaukee, where dealers appear apprehensive and collections are only fair. The same difficulty affects the clothing trade at Cleveland and Philadelphia, and is called the cause of depression in the coal trade. But nearly all reports indicate that business is satisfactory for the season, with improvement in some lines at Cleveland.

The Great Industries.

The situation in the great industries is especially significant. In spite of the unprecedented supply of iron there seems to be actual scarcity at Philadelphia, and some sales of No. 1 at $19 for 1890 delivery are quoted here. Buyers hesitate, and sales are not large, but there is a strong undertone, and at Pittsburg an advance of 25 cents to $1 per ton. Bar iron is more irregular, and while rails are stiffly quoted at $35 no sales appear, but one offer is reported by an eastern mill at [illegible]. Dealers in wool are also more confident, and at Boston improved prices were realized for combing and delain; the sales were 3,712,000 pounds, and manufacturers are more encouraged as to the goods market, believing that a good demand may lead to some advance in prices later.

The boot and shoe manufacture continues remarkably prosperous, though comparatively few of the burned out producers at Lynn are yet ready for orders. Another large branch of industry, which has been doing exceptionally well, is the building trade, and well sustained markets for all materials result, especially for lumber structural iron, nails and glass.

The Speculative Markets

for products have been strong, but not very active. The general tendency of prices is still upward, the rise since Nov. 30 having averaged four-tenths of 1 per cent. for all commodities.

In the stock market there was serious depression at the end of last week and on Monday last, but since that time there has been some recovery with considerable foreign buying. The earnings of railroads continue remarkably large for November, exceeding those of last year by nearly 13 per cent., and the statements of net earnings which appear are equally encouraging. But there is scarcely any public in the market and the professional operators who loaded up months ago have found tight money an obstacle. Much of the past week's depression was due to fears regarding the withdrawal of government deposits from banks, but it is now plain that no disturbance can result from the gradual measures adopted, with the business of the country larger than ever before at this season of the year, with unprecedented crops as yet but partially marketed and a certainty of large consequent demands for the products which the farming states purchase, and with an abundant supply of money in circulation and foreign exchange; now that gold imports are already rumored, the business outlook appears more encouraging than usual. It is the more encouraging because speculative activity has been much depressed.

Business Failures.

Failures during the last seven days: for the United States, 241; for Canada, 45; total, 316, compared with 219 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 268 in the United States, and 43 in Canada.

Labor Troubles at Findlay.

FINDLAY, Dec. 10.—The carrying out boys and gatherers at the B'Haire Goblet works in this city struck yesterday morning, all leaving the works shortly after 7 o'clock. The trouble is owing to a young man named Kauffman being put on as a gatherer ahead of two or three carrying over boys. It is thought that the difficulty will be satisfactorily settled to-day. Boys Campbell, of Pittsburg, president of the A. B. A., is here adjusting a small [illegible] between the boys and employers. The Buckeye Window Glass factory. He leaves for Fostoria and Toledo to-morrow.

Lured Across the Border.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Miss Jennie Edgel was arrested and taken yesterday from this city to Tyler county, W. Va., charged with complicity in the murder of James Morgan at Brush Creek, Tyler county, May, 1888. She was persuaded to cross the border with the West Virginia officer, who represented himself as an attorney wanting her deposition, and on reaching the shore he placed her under arrest. Miss Edgel, who is a handsome young lady of 23 years, feels very indignant over the manner in which she was arrested and denies all knowledge of the crime.

JOHNSTOWN'S MAN TRAP.

THE HORROR AS FULLY AS SHOCKING AS FIRST REPORTED.

A Remarkable Feature of the Accident is That Not a Single Bone Was Broken, Either of Those Killed or of Those Wounded—The Cause of Death in Every Instance Was the Crushing at the Doorway.

JOHNSTOWN, Dec. 12.—The horror is as fully as shocking as first reports made it. The number of dead positively known is ten, and five of the injured are reported to have since died at their homes in various sections of town. The number of injured is about thirty. None of those now surviving are seriously injured, being merely bruised and shocked. The doctors say that the most remarkable feature of the accident is that not a single bone was broken, either of those killed or of those injured.

The following is the official list of the killed: George Slonaker, aged 23, teamster; Miss Lizzie Claycomb, domestic, aged 17, came here five weeks ago from Bedford county, remains taken there; John Miller, colored, of Chambersburg, Pa., came here after the flood, waiter in a restaurant; Isaac Foler, aged 68, coal miner working here, but came from Bens Creek, this county; Mrs. Wesley Burns, aged 40, of Somerset county; Miss Clara Burns, aged 19, daughter of the above; George Horner, aged 11, jumped from top gallery, thirty feet down to the parquet, neck broken; Mrs. John W. Nestor, aged 25, this city; Eddie Blugler, aged 9, Conemaugh borough.

There were 800 people in the house. Two hundred and forty of these occupied chairs in the parquet. Probably 200 more were in the circle and aisles in the rear of the parquet. In the first gallery all the seats were occupied and aisles packed. In the second or top gallery all the benches were occupied and many were also standing.

The cause of death in every instance was the crushing at the doorway leading to the street in the frantic efforts of the people to get out of the building.

The Scene at the Door.

The cry of fire was sounded from the top gallery when the last act of the play, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was within a few minutes of completion. Instantly upon the cry being raised the audience made a break and a plunge for the narrow exit. Those in front were thrown forward, and upon them the whole mass of people tumbled headlong, climbing over them and causing a jam right at the street door. The scene at this time was simply horrible. A great crowd at once gathered in the street and pushed up so closely against the theatre entrance that the police could not keep them back In order to drive them away it was found necessary to turn a stream of water upon them from a fire hose. All this time the yells and cries of both those inside and out of the theatre were terrible to hear and were heard for squares.

The cause of the fire alarm was smoke issuing from the chimney of a kitchen in the rear of the residence of Dr. A. N. Wakefield, several squares away from the theatre.

A Regular Man Trap.

The street door leading to the theatre stairway is 4 feet 7 inches wide in the clear. This is three or four feet from the foot of the stairway. On the second step is a double swinging door. This opening is exactly four feet wide. The stairway leading to the first floor is 20 feet and 7 inches in ascent. The stairway leading to the first gallery is three feet wide. That to the second gallery is three feet wide at the foot and 2 feet 9 inches wide at the first landing above.

The theatre, owing to its construction, has always been regarded as a trap. It was built twenty-five years ago, but was not in use much until the flood destroyed the only other place of amusement there was in the town.

Surviving Veterans and the Census.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The co-operation of the Grand Army of the Republic is to be invited by the special agents of the census to assist in making as complete as possible the list of names of the surviving veterans of the late war. The census enumerators, in addition to their other duties are required to secure the names of all veterans of the late war, the name of the regiment, length of service, disability, etc. Many of these names are on the roll calls of Grand Army posts and it is proposed to obtain the lists and by comparing them with the census returns, insure accuracy. The pension office has a list of the names of some 870,000 veterans and widows, and this list will also be used in the work.

Horse Breeders in Session.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders held its annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue hotel yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President, H. W. T. Mali (the tenth time he has been re-elected); first vice president, Leland Stanford, of California; second vice president, I. V. Baker, Jr.; third vice president, A. J. Caton; secretary, L. D. Packer; treasurer, J. W. Gray. The committee adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue hotel Jan. 17, at noon, to consider the subject of the revision of the standard for registration and to consider the question of admitting racers to the stud book.

For Relief of Military Telegraph Operators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Morrill has introduced a bill to provide for the relief of military telegraph operators who served during the war, although not performing strictly military duties, many of whom were injured or imprisoned, and who have received no recognition for their fidelity. The bill provides that the secretary of war, upon application of such surviving operators, shall issue a suitable certificate of honorable discharge, reciting the character of their services, and that they shall receive on allowance equal to or approximating the pay of one month at the time of discharge.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE STORIES
— OF THE —
THREE BURGLARS.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

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"I don't see how a man could help makin' mistakes with that school-teacher's umbrella whangin' away at his knowledge box. But I wasn't goin' to let on. 'She ain't no Jew mother,' says I, 'and she's your daughter, too; you needn't try to play no tricks on me. Pay me my money and take her away as quick as you can, that's my advice, or before you know it you'll be nabbed.' 'Pay you!' he yelled; 'do you think I'd pay you any thing for that little Jew?' 'She's just as much a Christian as you are,' says I. 'Ain't you a Christian, little gal? and isn't this gentleman your father? and ain't you surprised that he wants to give you back to be put in the bag?' I said this hopin' she'd have sense enough to say he was her father so's to get rid of me.

"The wretched gal had been clean dumfoundered when she was took out of the bag. She hadn't done nothin' so far but look and cry, and try to get away, which she couldn't, because I held her frock. But now she up and screams he wasn't her father, and she'd never seen him before, and then he storms and swears, and tells me to take her back where I got her, and I tell him I'll see him hung first, and what I want is my money, she screams, and he swears he'll not pay me a cent, and I squares off and says that I'll thrash him out of his skin, and then he calls in his coachman, and they both make at me, and I backs out the door to get my cabby to stand by me, and I found that he'd cut out, havin' most likely got frightened, afraid of goin' mixed up in trouble. Then I seed on the high road, some half a mile away, some men comin' gallopin', and the gent he looked out and seed 'em too, and then says he to me: 'You'll just take that little Jew gal back where you got her from; she's no use to me; I'm goin',' and at that I hollered for my money, and made a grab at him, but the coachman he tripped me over backward, and before I could git up again they was both off with the horses on a run.

"I was so mad I couldn't speak, but there wasn't no time for foolin', and I hadn't made up my mind which door I should cut out of, when the fellows on horseback went ridin' past as hard as they could go. They must have seed the carriage drivin' away, and thought for sure it had the gal in it, and they was after it, lickety-split.

"When they was clean gone I looked round for the little gal, but couldn't see her. But all of a sudden she came out of the place where she'd been hidin'. She'd got over her cryin' and over her scare, too, judgin' from her looks. 'I'm glad he's gone,' says she, 'and I'm mighty glad, too, that Mr. Haskins and them other men didn't see me.' 'Who's they?' says I. 'They's neighbors,' says she; 'if they knew I was here they'd took me back.' 'Well, you little minx,' says I, 'isn't that what you want?' 'No,' says she, 'I didn't want to go with that man, for I don't know him and I hate him, but I don't want to go back to that school. I hate it worse than any thing in the whole world. You haven't no idea what a horrid place it is. They just work you to death and don't give you half enough to eat. My constitution won't stand it. I've told pop that and he thinks so, too, but marm she don't believe in it, and my stayin' here is all her doin'. I've been wantin' to get away for ever so long, but I didn't want to be took off in a bag, but now that I'm out of that horrid hole I don't want to go back, and if you'll take me home to pop I know he won't let me go back, and he'll pay you real handsome besides.' 'Who's your pop?' says I. 'He's Mr. Groppeltacker, of Groppeltacker & Minoz, corset findings, seven hundred and something or other, I forget the number now, Broadway. O, pop does a lot of business, I tell you, and he's got lots of money. He sends corset findings to South America, and Paris, and Chicago, and Madagascar and the uttermost parts of the earth. I've heard him say so often. And you needn't be afraid of his not bein' able to pay you. A lot sooner than that man would have paid you for his little gal, if you'd caught the right one. So if you take me home and get me there safe and sound it will be an awful good spec for you.'

"Then I begins to think to myself that perhaps there was somethin' in what that little Jew gal was sayin', and that I might make something out of the gal after all. I didn't count on gettin' a big pile out of old Groppeltacker—it wasn't likely he was that kind of a man—but what I did get would be clean profit, and I might as well try it on. He couldn't make no charge agin me for bringin' him his daughter, if she asked me to do it; so says I to her: 'Now, if I take you home to your pop will you promise, on your word an' honor, that you won't say nothin' about my carryin' you off in a bag, and say that you seed me workin' along the road and liked my looks, and told me you were sufferin', and asked me to take you home to your kind parents, where you might be took proper care of; and that I said I wasn't goin' that way, but I'd do it out of pure Christian charity, and nothin' more nor less, and here you was? And then, of course, you can tell him he ought to do the handsome thing by me.' 'I'll do that,' says she, 'and I'll tell how you talked to me awful kind for more than an hour tryin' to keep me to stay at the school, and it wasn't till I got down on my knees and weeped that you agreed to take me to my kind father.' 'All right,' says I, 'I might as well take you along, but we'll have to go back by the railroad and foot it at least two miles to the station, and I don't know about walkin' across the country with a little girl dressed as fine as you are. I might get myself suspicioned.' 'That's so,' says she; 'we might meet somebody that'd know me,' and then she wriggled up her little forehead and began to think. I never did see such a little gal as sharp as that one was; needles was nothing to her. In about a minute she says: 'Where's that bag of yourn?' 'Here it is,' says I, and then she took it and looked at it up and down, with her head cocked on one side. 'If I'd somethin' to cut that bag with,' says she, 'I could fix myself up so that nobody'd know me, don't care who it was.' 'I don't want that bag cut,' says I; 'it's an extry good bag; it was made for a particular purpose and cost money.' 'Pop will pay expenses,' says she, 'how much did it cost?' 'It was four dollars, cash,' said I. 'They cheated you like every thing,' says she; 'you could get a bag like that any day for a dollar and seventy-five cents. Will you let it go at that?' 'All right,' says I, for I was tickled to see how sharp that little Jew gal was, and ten to one I'd throwed away the bag before we got to town; so she pulls a little book out of her pocket, with a pencil stuck in it, and turnin' over to a blank page she put down bag, one dollar and seventy-five; then she borrows my big knife, and holdin' the top of the bag up agin her belt, she made me stick a pin in it about a hand's breadth from the floor; then she took the knife and cut the bag clean across, me a-holdin' one side of it; then she took the top end of that bag and slipped it on her, over her head and shoulders, and tied the drawin' strings in it round her waist, and it hung around her just like a skirt, nearly touchin' the ground; then she split open the rest of the bag and made a kind of shawl out of it, pattin' it into shape with a lot o' pins, and pinnin' it on herself real clever. She had lots of pins in her belt, and she told me that she never passed a pin in that school without pickin' it up, and that she had

"'IF I'D SOMETHIN' TO CUT THAT BAG WITH,' SAYS SHE."

four hundred and fifty-nine of them now in her room, which she was mighty sorry to leave behind, and that these she had now was this day's pickin' up.

"When she got done workin' at herself you couldn't see not a ribbon nor a hem of her fine clothes; it was all black skirt and shawl, and she'd put up her sleeve, so that when her arm stuck out it was bare. Then she took all the ribbons and flowers off her hat and crumpled it up, and when she tied it on what a guy she was. 'Now,' says she, 'I can go barefoot.' 'When you won't,' says I, 'for you'll get your feet all cut, but you can muddy your shoes, which she did, I purpin' on 'em, so that the dust in the back yard would stick. Then we starts off across the country, and upon my word I was pretty nigh ashamed to be seen walkin' with such a little scarecrow. When I bought the tickets at the station she asked me how much they was, and put it down in her book. When we got into the cars the people all looked hard at her, and I reckon they thought some kind of a home had been burnt down, and this was one of the orphans that had been saved. But they didn't say nothin', and she fixed herself as comfortable as you please; and before long a boy come through the car with fruit in a basket, and then says she to me: 'I want two apples.' The boy had gone past us, but I got up and followed him and bought her two apples. 'How much did you give for them?' says she when I come back. 'They was two for five cents,' says I. 'Well,' says she, 'they do stick you dreadful. Two for three cents is all papa or I pays for apples like them,' and she took out her little book and put down: 'Apples, three cents.' 'Very well, miss,' says I, 'but if you want any more refreshments you buy 'em yourself.' 'I think I'd best,' says she, and went to work eatin' them two apples. She hadn't more than got through with 'em when the boy came around again. 'If you'd a-wanted,' says she; lend me five cents,' which I did, and she put down, cash, five cents. Then the boy come up and says she: 'How much are your bananas?' 'Five cents,' said he. 'For two?' says she. 'No,' say he, 'for one.' 'What do you take me for?' says she. 'I've bought bananas before. I'll give you three cents for that one,' pointin' to the biggest in the lot. 'I can't do that,' said the boy; 'the price is five cents.' 'I'd like a banana,' says she, 'but I don't pay more'n three cents; take it or leave it,' and with that the boy went on. 'Now,' says I, 'you've gone'd yourself out of a banana.' 'Not a bit of it,' says she; 'he'll be back,' and in two minutes he was back and said she might have it for three cents. 'Have you got two coppers?' said she. 'Let me see 'em.' He said he had, and showed 'em to her, and she took 'em and the banana and then give him five cents, and then she didn't give the change to me, but put it in her pocket. 'Now,' says she, 'if you'd buy things that way you'd be rich in no time.'

"When we got to the city we took the elevated and went up town to Forty-eighth street, and then walked over to her father's house. It was a big one on one of the cross streets. When we got there she told me to wait a minute, and lookin' around to see that nobody was comin' she slipped off the skirt and the cape she had made and rolled 'em up in a bundle. 'It don't matter about my hat and shoes,' says she, 'but they wouldn't know me in such duds.' Then, handin' me the bundle, she said: 'For twenty-five cents you can get that bag mended just as good as new, so you can take it and it will save us a dollar and a half.' 'No, you don't,' says I, for I'd had enough of her stinginess. 'I don't touch that bag agin', and I made up my mind that minute to charge the old man five dollars' worth. When the front door was opened the servant gal looked as if she couldn't believe her eyes, but my young woman was as cool as you please, and she had me showed into a room off the hall, and then she went upstairs.

"I sat a-waitin' a long time, which gave me a good chance to look around at things. The room was real handsome, and I took a peep at the window fastenin's and the lay of the doors, thinkin' the knowledge might come in handy some time. Right in front of me on a table was a little yellow mouse, and it struck me as I looked at it that that must be gold. I listened if anybody was comin', and then I picked it up to see what it really was. I thought I heard the door bell ring just then and shut it up in my hand quick, but nobody went to the door: and then I looked at the little mouse, and if it wasn't pure gold it was the best imitation ever I see, so I slipped it quietly into my pocket to look at it again when I had time.

"Pretty soon old Groppeltacker come in, shut the door and sot down. 'So you brought my daughter back,' says he. 'Yes,' says I. 'And you expect to be paid for it?' says he. 'Yes,' says I, 'I do.' 'How much do you ask for your services?' says he. Now this was a sort of staggerer, for I hadn't made up my mind how much I was goin' to ask, but there wasn't time for no more thinkin' about it, and so says I, plum: 'A hundred dollars, and there was some expenses besides.' 'Well, well,' says he, 'that seems like a good deal, just for bringing a little gal from school. It couldn't have took you more'n a couple of hours.' 'I don't charge for time,' says I, 'it's for the risks and the science of the thing. There's mighty few men in this town could have brought your daughter home as neat as I did.' 'Well, well,' says he, rubbin' his hands, 'I expect I'll have to pay for the whole term of the school, whether she's there or not, and the business will come heavy on me. Don't you think sixty dollars would pay you?' Now I know when you deal with this sort of a man there's always a good deal of difference splittin', and so, says I: 'No, it won't. I might take ninety dollars, but that's the very lowest peg.' 'The very lowest?' says he, gettin' up and walkin' about a little, and then I thought I heard the door-bell ring again, and I was dreadful afraid somebody would come and call off the old man before he finished the bargain. 'Well,' says I, 'we'll call it eighty-five and expenses, and there I'll stop.'

"Groppeltacker, now he sot down agin and looked hard at me. 'I didn't ask you to bring my daughter back,' says he, speakin' gruff, and very different from the way he spoke before, 'and what's more, I didn't want her back, and what's more yet, I'm not goin' to pay you a red cent.' 'Now, look a here,' says I, mighty sharp, 'none o' that, old man; fork over that money, or I'll lay you out stiff as a poker and help myself. I'm not a fellow to be fooled with and there's nobody in this house can stop me.' Old Groppeltacker, he didn't turn a hair, but just sot there, and says he: 'Before you blow any more, suppose you take my little gold mouse out of your pocket and hand it to me.' I must say I was took back at this, but I spoke back, as bold as brass, and said I never seed his gold mouse. 'O, ho,' says he, 'what you didn't see was the electric button under the table cover which rung a bell when the mouse was picked up. That's what I call my mouse trap.'

"At this I jist biled over. 'Now,' says I, 'jist you hand out every cent you've got, and your watch, too; not another word.' And I jumped up and clapped my hand on my pistol in my hip pocket, and just that minute there was a click and the nippers was on me, and there was a big policeman with his hand on my shoulder. I couldn't speak I was so bilin' and so dumfounded both at once. Old Groppeltacker he just leaned back and he laughed. 'You came in,' he said to the cop, 'jest the second I rang, and as soft as a cat, and the first thing that I want you to do is to take that gold mouse out of his pocket, and I'll be on hand whenever you let me know I'm

"I COULDN'T SPEAK, I WAS SO B'LILN."

wanted.' The cop he took the gold mouse out of my pocket, and says he: 'I know this fellow, and if I'm not mistook they'll be more charges than yourn made agin him.' There wasn't no chance to show fight, so I didn't do it, but I says to old Groppeltacker: 'There's my expenses; you've got to pay them any way.' 'All right,' says he, 'jist you send in your bill, marked correct by my daughter, and I'll settle it,' and he laughed again, and the cop he took me off. Well, ladies and gents, that little piece of business, together with some other old scores, took me to Sing Sing for three years, and it ain't six months since I got out, so you can see for yourselves what hard times a fellow in my line of business sometimes has."

"Well," said Aunt Martha, "I don't approve of the Groppeltacker sort of people, but if there were more of that kind I believe there would be fewer of your kind. That story shows you in such a bad light that I believe it's true."

"Every word of it," said the man. "I wish it wasn't."

And now I spoke. "Since you claimed to be a truth-telling being," I said to the stout burglar, "suppose you tell me why you never attempted before to break into my house. Every considerable dwelling in this neighborhood has been entered, and I have no doubt you are the men who committed all the burglaries."

"No, sir," said he, "not men. I am the man who did 'em all, but these two friends of mine was never with me before in a bit of business like this. 'Tain't in their line. I have had pals with me, but they was professionals. These ain't cracksmen; they don't know nothin' about it, but this one is handy at tools and that's the reason I brung him along, but you see he kicked and was goin' to give me away, and this young gentleman —"

"Never mind about that young gentleman," I said; "I have a certain curiosity to know why my house was not entered when the others were."

"Well," said he, "I don't mind tellin' yer how that was. It was on account of your baby. We don't like to crack a house where there's a pretty small baby that's liable to wake up and howl any minute, and rouse up the rest of the family. There's no workin' in a house with comfort when there's such a young one about. I'll tell you what it is, all your burglar alarms and your dogs ain't worth nuthin' alongside of a baby for guardin' a house. If a cracksman ain't careful the alarms will go off, and if he don't know how to manage dogs the dogs will bark. But, by George, sir, there ain't no providin' agin a baby. He'll howl any time, and nobody can tell when, so I waited till your baby was a little more settled in its ways and slept soundly, and then we come along, and here we are."

This statement very much surprised me, and did not elate me. Without saying so to any one, I had flattered myself that the burglars had heard of my precautions and of my excellent stock of firearms, and perhaps had got a notion that I would be an intrepid man to deal with, and it was somewhat humiliating to find that it was our baby the burglars were afraid of and not myself. My wife was amazed.

"Can it be possible," she said, "that these people know so much about our baby, and that George William has been protecting this house?"

"It makes my flesh creep," said Aunt Martha. "Do you know every thing about all of us?"

"Wish I did, ma'am," said the stout burglar; "wish I'd known about that beastly liquor."

"Well, we've had enough of this," said I, rising, "and, my dear, you and Aunt Martha must be ready to go to bed, and David and I will keep guard over these fellows until morning."

At this instant the youngest burglar spoke. His face wore a very anxious expression.

"May I ask, sir," he said, "what you intend to do with me in the morning?"

"I have already said," I answered, "that I shall then hand over all of you to the officers of justice of this country."

"But, sir," said the young man, "you will surely except me. I am not at all concerned in this matter, and it would be of the greatest possible injury to me to be mixed up in it, or to be mentioned in public reports as an associate of a criminal. I'm not acquainted with the gentleman at the other end of the bench, but I have every reason to believe from what he said to me that he intended to notify you if this James Barlow proceeded to any open act. For myself, I beg you will allow me to state who and what I am, and to tell you by what a strange concatenation of circumstances I happen to find myself in my present position—one which I assure you causes me the greatest embarrassment and anxiety."

"We've had enough story-telling for one night," said I, "and you had better reserve your statement for the magistrate."

Here Aunt Martha put in her voice.

"That's not fair," she said, "two of them have been allowed to speak, and this one has just as much right to be heard as the others. What do you say, Cornelia?"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

PLANS OF FAMOUS STARS.

Booth and Modjeska's Partnership But Temporary—Booth and Barrett to Come Together Again.

The arrangement under which Mme. Modjeska is playing as a joint star with Edwin Booth is confined to this season only, and it is more than probable that they will not be seen together again after the termination of the present contract. Modjeska will probably resume her career as a star at the conclusion of this season. Indeed, it is already arranged that Booth and Barrett will play together again next season, their business partnership having been extended until the end of the season of 1890-91 with that express understanding. The terms of partnership are the same as those which have kept them together in the past.

The partnership, like all other legitimate business partnerships, is based on profits and not on receipts. Mr. Barrett assumes all responsibility as manager, and takes from Mr. Booth all the burdens and cares of business. It is especially stipulated that Mr. Booth shall not be annoyed by even a business letter or a business call which Mr. Barrett or the exclusiveness of the Players' Club can relieve him of. Mr. Barrett takes all the receipts, as any other manager does, pays all the bills and distributes the net proceeds of the speculation in this ratio: To Mr. Booth, fifty per cent.; to Mr. Chase, his acting manager, and the man to whom the financial success of the enterprise owes most, ten per cent.; to Mr. Barrett, forty per cent. The business next season will be conducted on the same basis, but the expenses will not be so heavy, as Modjeska's large salary will not have to be deducted before the division of the profits is made.

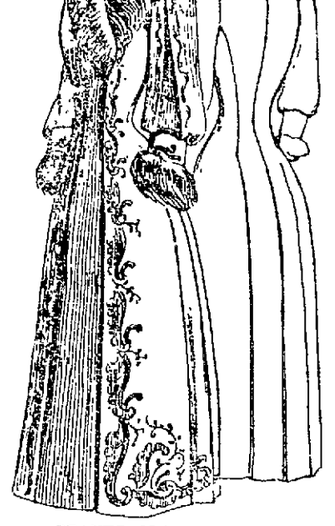
WRAPS FOR THE LADIES.

THERE ARE MANY BEAUTIFUL ONES THIS YEAR.

Olive Harper Describes Some Very "Fetching" Garments, Which Will Be Sure to Interest the Fair Reader—How They Are Made and of What Material.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A beautiful dark gray beaver cloth wrap such as is represented in the illustration is not only handsome but can be made as warm as the coldest weather demands without being burdensome. This is trimmed with an applique pattern of gray velvet of a darker shade, outlined with black and silver cording. A Russian collar can be of black monkey, bearskin or any other which suits the wearer. The collar and cuffs are often postiche, and fastened on with safety pins—thus the collar can be worn with any other gown or cloak.



BEAVER CLOTH WRAPS.

This wrap can be made in any goods, heavy or light, cheap or costly, and lined if so desired with chamois or quilted satin on the waist, or all through. It is very easy to reproduce, and is suitable for all ages.

The pretty jacket wrap in which the pretty girl looks so very happy in is made of Eiffel red beaver cloth, richly braided with black soutache braid and trimmed with fur, whatever kind or color best suits the wearer. Almost any kind of fur looks well on beaver cloth. This jacket has hussar sleeves over the coat sleeves, and is exceedingly pretty for a young woman. The muff matches the collar. Muffs are made both larger and smaller than before. The large ones are very large and the small ones scarcely large enough to let both hands in at once.

The very newest is to have a cape of fine chinchilla colored astrachan cloth, or black of the same, or plush, and this made with a stand up collar, which reaches above the neck, so that the head appears to set down in it like a pudding in a basin. They are not at all pretty, nor are they becoming, but they are "stylish" and new, and therefore worn. These bits of capes are made to reach the waist line, and have the shoulders filled in so that they stand up quite high. I give a back and front view of them. The cape is easily made, but the collar is quite difficult, and I advise any one attempting it to buy a pattern if possible.

Inside it should be lined with stiff crinoline and have a wire around the edge. Cut narrower and edged with beads it forms the Medicis collar for gowns, and cut wider with square or round points the Elizabeth. They are rather becoming to some persons. For a cape like this there should be a straight collar inside, and this set on the lower edge so that where it rolls away in front the other collar shows. This little cape is warm enough for any weather except snow, when, of course, a heavy, long garment should be worn.

For rainy days there is a great variety of rubber ulsters and wraps, which are as handsome and dressy as one could desire. The days of the shining black waterproof have gone, and now there are ulsters with a lustrous surface like fine and handsome cloth, in dark blue, with a bloom on it like that on a plum. These are dark reds, fine and pretty checks, like cheviot, and other styles that look like tweed, with the woolly surface so perfect that the deception is complete. These can be wrapped tightly and carried in one's pocket, and they are shaped in the latest fashions for outdoor wraps. Such a blessing to women who are obliged to go out in bad weather cannot be too well appreciated.

WHAT THE PRETTY GIRLS WEAR.

There are a few Connemara cloaks to be seen, but not very many this season, and only here and there a long circular, fur lined and bordered. Fur is shown in the great houses in every conceivable variety and size, but the favorite style is the shoulder cape of golden otter, natural beaver and kindred furs. I saw some beautiful shoulder capes for evening as well as street wear made of mouffion. This fur is long, soft and silky, and is creamy white. It is very beautiful.

OLIVE HARPER.

The Handsomest Lady in Massillon
Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50c. and $1.

No Admission Fee To-night.
To night Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs can be had at any drug store in Massillon. A trial bottle free of charge. If you are suffering from a cough or cold bronchitis, asthma, sore throat or consumption don't hesitate; get a free sample to-night and test for yourself the power of this unfailing remedy. Large bottles 50c. and $1. At all druggists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labeled thus:
James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS.
Red Cross Diamond Brand.
The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. Name Paper.
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ASTHMA CURED
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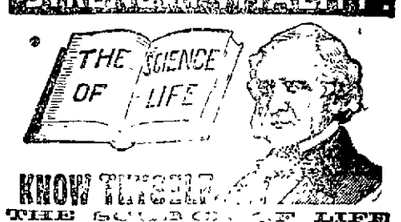

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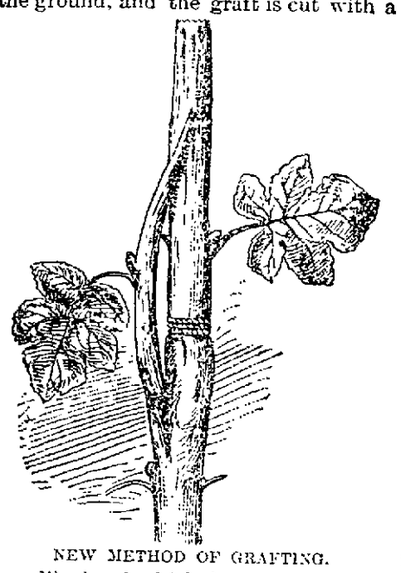
ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

USEFUL HINTS FOR THE HORTICULTURIST BRIEFLY PRESENTED.

A New Method of Grafting Grape Vines Which Has Been Successfully Operated in Kansas on Half and Three-Quarter Made Stocks.

C. W. K., of Los Gatos, Cal., writes to The Rural New Yorker as follows:

"I inclose a sketch of the way in which Mr. John Cretors, of Leavenworth, Kan., grafts the grape very successfully, commencing not earlier than June 22, on stocks half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. A slit is cut upwards and a similar one downwards in the stock at any convenient height above the ground, and the graft is cut with a



NEW METHOD OF GRAFTING.

bow like bend which keeps it tightly in place. The grafts are tied with rubber bands a quarter to three-eighths of an inch wide, pretty tightly, or they are wrapped tightly with tin foil cut in strips half an inch wide rubbed down closely as the wrapping proceeds, then over the foil they are wrapped tightly with soft cotton wrapping yarn; then the stock between the ends of the graft is tied tightly with hard cord."

Mushroom Culture.

B. F. Johnson, of Champaign, Ills., writes to The Field and Farm about growing mushrooms as follows:

"In September, 1888, I planted a brick of the spawn in a field of rich pasture land, the operation being the simple act of raising the sod with a spade, dropping into the cavity a piece of the spawn as large as a walnut and pressing the sod back again. Seeing nothing of mushrooms in the spring of 1889, late in June I made a second experiment with the mycelium of a different character, obtained from the famous seed house of Mme. Vilmorin, Paris, France.

"The patch, a few rods square, after planting as above, was covered with five or six inches of good cow manure. Heavy rain fell after the planting and the soil was saturated. Some time in July when the blue grass had come forward and covered the surface with a thick mass of vegetation, it was mown and carried off, leaving the naked sward exposed. During the summer and September I watched both fields closely, but saw no signs of mushrooms and had pretty nearly given up the experiment as a failure, either from imperfect spawn or improper method of handling—and thinking perhaps drought and heat had interfered in the business—when on the morning of the 3d of October, I was rewarded by the sight of my first mushroom on the field planted in 1888.

"From my experience so far I conclude that the spawn or germ of the mushroom, once in rich soil, resists for months high or low temperature, drought and saturation: but the mycelium does not develop into the perfect mushroom that pushes above ground, except under certain soil and weather conditions of heat and moisture, and temperature sustained for some days between sixty and seventy-five degrees Fahr. Days with these characteristics are most apt to occur in May and October for these latitudes, and sometimes in unusually cool seasons in the summer months. Judging from what I have observed so far, I conclude there is no difficulty in growing mushrooms on land as rich in nitrogen and the phosphates as the black soil prairie, but the intense features of the climate so much restrict the season of harvest, sometimes abolishing it altogether, that the crop must needs be a precarious one. Let me add in conclusion that I forgot or neglected in both cases when planting to fertilize and reinforce each piece of spawn with say a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash as a complement to the soil, which Baron Hoogbvorts, a Belgian specialist in mushroom culture, regards as essential to success."

Chrysanthemum Societies.

At the late meeting of the Society of American Florists a chrysanthemum society was organized, which is to be national in its scope, but particulars in regard to it have not yet been received. The reasons for the popularity of the chrysanthemum, says Vick's Magazine, are the great variety in form and color of the flowers, the great susceptibility of the plants to cultivation, being capable, by care and attention, of being molded to the will of the cultivator, and this is true both in regard to producing varieties from seed and in training and growing individual plants. There is no plant in the whole round of horticulture which will respond more promptly and generously to the attention it receives than the chrysanthemum. The plants can also be kept in bloom a long time, and with proper care can be brought forward in succession.

Storing Mangel Wurzels.

Cut off the tops of mangel wurzels before storing for use. The tops may be removed either by twisting them off or by cutting, care being taken not to cut the beets, as it will cause them to rot. If you store in a pit you must have it as well protected as if for potatoes. The mangel undergoes a ripening process after it is gathered, and some care is due to it. They should be gathered before cold weather, as frost injures them.

HOW TO KEEP APPLES.

Timely Hints Based on the Experience and Observation of Years.

Every fruit grower understands that none but the most careful hands should be allowed to gather fruit from the trees that is designed for long keeping. A careful man ought also to do all the barreling. Apples should be lifted by the hands and carefully laid—not dropped—into their places in the barrel. Face two rows, stem down, against the head that is to be taken out when the barrel is opened for sale or use. The others may be laid in indiscriminately but carefully until the barrel is full. A gentle shaking is allowable, just enough to better settle the fruit in place; then the head should be pressed in by the use of an apple press. Just how much pressure may be applied must be left to the judgment of the operator; but it is quite as likely to be too little as too much. At this stage a bruise from the pressure of the head will not cause rot, as it would were the pressure not still continued upon it, by which the germs of decay seem to be prevented from entering the bruised spot, as they would if it were more freely exposed to the atmosphere. Whatever may be the reason, it is quite well established that a pressure that prevents any movement of the apples when the package is handled, even if it occasions bruises to a few, is necessary to good keeping when barreled.

While a selection of fair and sightly apples is allowable and expected for the head, to be shown to the buyer, these should not be so much better than the average as to be disappointing when examined lower down, but all should be merchantable and up to the standard that is claimed for them. In packing apples for sale it is advised to make first and second qualities, and where there is a portion of unusually large fruit even a third may be made to advantage, for uniformity in size adds much to the appearance. More money will be obtained for a crop properly graded and each sold on its merits than if all were packed indiscriminately without regard to size. In general, packing in the orchard at the time of the picking will be found the best; but circumstances alter cases so much that no fixed rule will apply alike to all.

Of the many plans practiced in keeping apples, one is to store the fruit temporarily in bins in a barn or other building until the advent of freezing weather. Another is to keep them in narrow cribs in the orchard. Of the two the latter is the best, if the crib is made in the shade and further protected from rain and sun by loose boards. The only advantage that can be claimed for keeping them in bulk for a few weeks is a saving in cooperage. It is, however, liable to the objection of much more handling than when barreled in the orchard at the picking, and, furthermore, it is thought a full exposure to the atmosphere is not the best condition to resist decay.

As commonly arranged, a cellar is the last place in which apples should be stored until it becomes necessary to prevent them from freezing, and quite often a wet cellar will prove better than a dry one. There is probably no better way of keeping apples in barrels during the varying temperature of autumn and early winter than in a storeroom on the ground floor of a building having thick walls. At each end of the room there should be a door and windows by which such a circulation of air can be maintained as the general temperature may require. Such a place will afford as good conditions for the preservation of fruit by natural means as can be obtained, and in many sections can be safely used through the entire winter. This trouble with cellars, explains The World, from which the foregoing is taken, arises mainly from defective ventilation. The occasional opening of windows does not afford it in a good form. A constant and regular circulation is what is wanted. Where the outside air can be admitted at the bottom through an underground passage and the cellar be connected with a chimney for air escape, it will be an excellent place for the winter storage of fruit. Whenever it becomes necessary to assort apples that have been barreled, it will be better to market them at once than to keep them longer. The exposure and handling will be likely to cause more rot afterward than if they had not been disturbed.

The Windsor Cherry.

Mr. P. Barry calls attention to the Windsor cherry: "It is a seedling originated by Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, Canada. Fruit large, liver colored, resembling the Elkhorn, or Tradescants Black Heart, nevertheless quite distinct; ripens three or four days after that variety; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety for market and for family use. We have had this variety in bearing for several years, and can strongly recommend it as a most important addition to the list of valuable fruits for market or garden."

Notes and Comments.

Dwarfs, white asters, were recommended for winter blooming by an Illinois florist at the recent Buffalo convention. These can be grown among roses in beds near the glass and will bloom when only four inches high. They yield better than carnations, and can be grown more profitably, for as soon as one lot of plants is through blooming, another can be had in readiness to take their place.

It is officially stated by the American Cranberry Growers' association that the cranberry crop of New Jersey shows a shortage of 40 per cent.; New England states give a shortage of 22½ per cent., while reports from the west show a shortage of 37½ per cent. Under these reports the shortage will aggregate about 187,000 bushels. In 1888 the crop was estimated at 585,000 bushels, of which New England was credited with producing 260,000 bushels, New Jersey 225,000 and the west 100,000 bushels.

An over use of shrubs should be avoided. One does not want a house to look as though it grew in a thicket, or as though the cultivation of shrubs were its owner's chief concern.

THE DEAD EX-PRESIDENT.

HIS BODY TO LIE IN STATE UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made for the Funeral—The Grandest Demonstration of Love and Reverence Ever Held in the South—Resolutions of Sympathy—High Tributes From the Southern Press—The New York Journals Quite the Reverse.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Mr. Davis made no dying declaration. His last words were "Pray, excuse me," and were addressed to his wife at 7 o'clock Thursday night.

A large meeting was held at the City hall and it was decided to embalm the body of ex-President Davis and have it lie in state until next Wednesday, when the funeral will take place. Preparations are being made on the most elaborate scale and the funeral will be the grandest demonstration of love and reverence to any American citizen ever held in this country. The governor has already received numerous telegrams from troops from all sections of the south, who will be here to participate in the demonstration. Quarters are now being provided for the troops. Governor Gordon, commandant of the United Confederate Veteran association, has issued a request to all governors of the southern states to make the day of the funeral one of general observance. All the public buildings are draped in mourning, as well as many private residences. All business will be suspended here on the day of the funeral.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Flags at Half Mast.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—Flags were put at half mast here on the city hall, the Cotton Exchange and all the armories on receipt of the news of the death of Jefferson Davis. At noon the city offices were closed for the day by order of Mayor Schwarz. A military delegation, with members of the Confederate Veterans' association, will go to New Orleans to attend the funeral.

Flags at Half Mast in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of southern gentlemen stopping at the New York hotel last evening a resolution was adopted expressing approval and appreciation for the consideration of the proprietor in having the flag of the hotel at half mast in memory of Jefferson Davis. Among those present were M. C. Dougherty, Col. Stuart, John C. Calhoun, J. P. Hazzard, M. J. Cranford, M. C. Butler and A. W. Hamilton.

Want the Body at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—A movement is to be made to induce Jefferson Davis' relatives to allow his body to be brought here and interred in the yard of what was the White House of the confederacy. In the legislature yesterday a joint committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sorrow of the people of Virginia at the death of Mr. Davis.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Upon the announcement of the death of Jefferson Davis, the Mississippians residing in Washington came together at the Metropolitan hotel and passed the following resolutions of sympathy, honor and affection which were telegraphed to Mrs. Davis at New Orleans:

Resolved: That while the fullness of years and the feeble health of the distinguished dead warranted expectation of this sad event, yet its certainty is a shock to our affection which no language can express, or even faintly shadow. That we recall with tender emotion his career as soldier and civilian, brilliant, eventful and without parallel in our annals, who then as a soldier pouring out his blood on foreign battle-fields, as a statesman in the cabinet of the nation, as the leader of his party in congress, as the undaunted spirit of the south through the stormiest period of her history, as the victorious soldier-statesman and his people in defeat, he has constantly and fully met the requirements of the most exacting criticism and illustrated in every station and condition the manly courage, the active intellect, the heroic fortitude, the unfaltering devotion to duty, the consistent adherence to conviction that won for him our confidence, admiration, love and reverence. And we know that the imperious will and unbending purpose, which at more than provoked dissent and opposition, were but the results of an absolute sense of right and a superb self-reliance which permitted no hesitation or turning in his chosen course.

Resolved, By pure force of mind, by fervid patriotism and by uncompromising honesty, by delicate honor, by kindly and sympathetic nature, we declare him constituted an exemplar for our youths who aspire to high and heroic things, and in this moment of our grief and in our pride we confidently challenge the judgment of posterity and believe that the historian, after years, looking down the perspective of the past, will see Jefferson Davis the colossal figure of his times, and do justice to the virtues which so deeply fixed him in our hearts.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest and deepest sympathies to his bereaved family and invoke for them the consolation of the divine love.

Resolved, That we condole with our fellow-citizens upon the loss of his living presence, and congratulate them upon the possession of his illustrious example and of his immortal memory.

Went to His Grave Beloved.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The Sun says Mr. Jefferson Davis went to his grave beloved by those who shared the disasters of the Confederacy and extorting the respect of even his bitterest foes. Like all men of positive character and convictions he had enemies among his own people and a host of detractors among the smaller and meaner nature in the ranks of his political adversaries. But he had the good fortune to live long enough to disprove all the calumnies that prejudice of malice conceived. Mr. Davis was a politician of a type unfortunately becoming rare—of intense devotion to what he believed right, of lofty elevation of character and unassailable integrity. His name will live in history with those of other great popular leaders whose qualities of heroism and fortitude survived the ruin of their cause, and the life of such a man, devoted as it was to the service of the people from no sordid motive but from a pure and lofty sense of duty, is one for which his section has no need to apologize and which his whole country, ignoring the unhappy differences of the past, can well afford to honor.

The News in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The news of the death of Jefferson Davis was received in Augusta with profound regret by the entire people. Public and private buildings are being draped and flags are flying at half mast. The following telegram of condolence has been sent to Mrs. Davis.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 6, 1889.

To Mrs. Jefferson Davis, New Orleans:

The members of the Confederate Survivors association of Augusta crave the privilege of assuring you at the earliest moment of their profound sympathy and heartfelt sorrow upon the death of your illustrious husband, our beloved chief and the venerable president of the Southern Confederacy.

CHARLES C. JONES, JR., President.
F. M. STOVALL, Secretary.

The association will take formal and appropriate action.

Sorrow Reigns Supreme.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The sorrow for Jefferson Davis' death is universal. It was but Thursday that a friend received advices from Mrs. Davis, in which she said: "He is better, but very low. 'It is God that giveth the increase,' but I have every hope of his final recovery, though of course expecting a weary convalescence. As for me, to have even this hope is joy."

The whole city is in mourning. Public and private buildings are draped. Mr. H. W. Grady has received permission by telegraph from a friend of the family to send a sculptor to take a cast of the departed statesman's features. This mask will be made use of in a statue to be erected by the city of Atlanta. Efforts are making to have the body of Mr. Davis buried in West View cemetery here, near the site of some famous battles. Mayor Glenn has ordered the city buildings draped for thirty days and has requested the people to observe the hour of the funeral with appropriate exercises.

PUBLIC FUNERAL.

The Body to be Taken in Charge by the Veteran Association of the Washington Artillery.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—The expressions of sorrow among the people over the death of Jefferson Davis is as sincere as it is general. It has been suggested that Governor Nicholls issue a proclamation, setting apart a day of mourning, and that the people of the city drape their houses with crape out of respect to the distinguished dead. A number of residences have already been draped. The supreme court of the state decided to adjourn on Wednesday next, the day of the funeral. In the civil district court the tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead was spontaneous and heartfelt. The judges met in the chamber and decided that each division should adjourn at once.

At the public meeting in the mayor's office leading citizens spoke and a committee was appointed to arrange a public funeral. The body will be taken in charge by the Western association of the Washington artillery and the guard of honor will be in uniform. When the remains reaches city hall Col. Richardson, of the Washington artillery, will take command of the guard of honor and the body will be placed in the mayor's parlor where it will lie in state. It was also decided to invite the entire clergy of the city, including all denominations.

Word has been received from a great number of military organizations to the effect that they will attend the funeral and it promises to be the grandest and most impressive affair that has occurred in the history of the south.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.

The Southern Press Eulogize the Dead—The New York Journals Quite the Reverse.

Editorial in New York Herald.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Herald says editorially: The bitterest opponents of Jefferson Davis have long since released him from his once unhappy prominence as the arch-traitor to the Union. He cherished Union hopes long after Yancey, Pliatt Toombs and their fiery associates had become enemies of the republic. When the time came for action, Davis was elected because he represented the conservatism and character of the secession movement. We question if the volcano policy, which Toombs favored, would have helped the Confederacy. Historical criticism shows the fatuity of that whole secession movement, and the impossibility of ultimate success against the resolution and patience of the north. Mr. Davis, however, did as much with his Confederacy as was possible.

We may give him the praise that history awards to Pitt for that statesman's resistence to Napoleon, yet this praise brings its condemnation. If Pitt had shown true statesmanship he would have come to terms with Bonaparte at Amiens and saved England many a day of sorrow and shame. And if Davis had the highest political courage he would have seen that every soldier killed after Gettysburg and Vicksburg was sacrificed in a hopeless cause, and that then his confederacy was doomed. The political genius of Lee, the sombre fury of Jackson, the gallantry of Stuart, the narrow fanaticism of Sydney Johnston, the proud, unpassioned valor of the hundreds of thousands who followed them to the supreme fate of war—all will live in song and story as an undying part of our history. None will hold a more conspicuous place than the stern, implacable, resolute leader, whose cold, thin lips have closed forever in that beloved south which he served with passion if not with wisdom.

The Tribune Will Say:

Jefferson Davis has been for twenty-four years the most conspicuous monument of a republic's generosity. Educated at public expense at West Point he headed a rebellion against the nation and in it was magnanimously permitted to retain the life he had forfeited. But his nature was not capable of appreciating such generosity and he persisted even to the end in representing himself as the suffering martyr of a lost but righteous cause.

By such utterances he has constantly damaged the cause of his political friends, just as his conduct helped the Union to triumph over the rebellion. In no aspect can Mr. Davis be considered entitled to the regard of the southern people, unless it be a title to their gratitude that he did much to plunge them into a terrible struggle and much to make it disastrous. Other southern men have learned to instill loyalty and hearty love of country into the hearts of the people. Mr. Davis let no opportunity pass to fan the dying flames of sectional hatred and disloyalty. Surely it is permitted to hope that he represented only what was worst in the southern character, and that, as he departs from the stage, the narrow, dictatorial and vindictive spirit, which he so sharply represented, may also fade away.

Tribute from The Richmond Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—The Times, commenting on the death of Jefferson Davis, says: "Lee and Jackson, Benjaman, Toombs and Stephens, on the confederate side, and their mighty opponents on the federal side, Lincoln and Grant and Chase and Sheridan, have all passed into that silent land where there is no war and no political differences. At last Jefferson Davis, who has lingered long, a venerable figure of a past age, has joined them. The greatest of the survivors of the confederacy is no more. Around the spot where his remains will be committed to the earth the whole south will gather in spirit on the occasion of his obsequies to pay a mournful tribute to one of the very noblest, truest and greatest of persons. Thither in future years all who esteem loftiness of character, honor, adherence to conviction, and who revere patriotism and admire genius of the highest order, will frequently repair to renew their love of country and respect for principle at the grave of him whose name shall be immortal."

Worthy of a Better Cause.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The American says: Jefferson Davis was an ardent advocate of states rights and followed his convictions with an energy of purpose worthy of a better cause. It is hard, it would seem for him, in looking at the progress of twenty-four years, not to see that had his ideas of right prevailed we could never be what we are now. But he lived in the past and dreamed, standing in ashes of dead hopes of greatness that could not be because it had not truth and right for its foundation. He was a person, example of a man of splendid intellect, strong will, great courage, who delib erately went wrong and would not be put right. The American would not let his whole career be colored by the events of four years of his life, and pays tribute to his valor in the Mexican war and his greatness in the United States senate.

The London Press.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the death of Jefferson Davis, says: Now that he is gone he will be followed to the grave, we doubt not, by more affectionate gratitude in the south and more respectful appreciation in the north than was always his position during life.

The Times says: Mr. Davis' policy was a superb game of brag. His later career was hardly worthy of his former life, for while he was the most conspicuous example of its clemency he seldom had a good word for the north.

The Standard says: While he must occupy a prominent place in history he will not be accorded the affection that friend and foe alike bestow upon Lincoln, Lee, Jackson and Grant.

ACTION IN NEW YORK.

Southerners Hold a Meeting and Pass Resolutions of Sympathy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A number of southern men resident here met at the New York hotel to take action in reference to the death of Jefferson Davis. F. C. Moorehead, of Kentucky, called the meeting to order and John C. Calhoun, president of the Southern society, was made chairman. Burton Harrison, formerly private secretary to Mr. Davis, was made secretary. Clarence Cary, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, John R. Abney and A. R. Chisholm were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting. Col. W. H. Hardy, of Mississippi, Mr. Calhoun and others spoke feelingly of the bereavement suffered by the southern people. The resolutions were then reported and adopted. They record the grief of the people for Mr. Davis' death, eulogize his character and extend sympathy to his family. It is probable that a committee of those present will convey the resolution to Mrs. Davis in person, and it is also proposed to hold memorial services here at the time of the funeral. Among those present besides those already mentioned were Dr. W. M. Polk, Judge J. E. Bacon, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Col. F. G. Stewart, of Texas; Col. Francis, of Kentucky; Calhoun, of Atlanta; Joshua Brown, of Missouri; Harry Jackson, of Georgia, and a score of others.

Miners Want Life Protection.

STEUBENVILLE, Dec. 9.—The miners at Allikanna coal shaft, operated by the Steubenville Iron and Steel company, where two boys were killed Wednesday by the breaking of a rope, held a meeting Saturday morning and decided not to go to work until bannisters were placed on the stairs in the second opening, and after the expiration of one week would again quit unless safety catches were put on the cages in the main opening.

Closed by Pittsburg Creditors.

YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 9.—Saturday morning the jewelry store of A Lenitsky & Bro. was closed to recover $415 due Isadore Ollendorf, of Pittsburg. The firm claim they sold goods for Lenitsky to sell in Pittsburg, but contrary to the agreement he brought the goods here.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease, and therefore cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, removes the impurity which causes it, and so cures the disease, and

Catarrh

effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in health and strength.

Catarrh

"For several years I have been troubled with that terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continual dropping in my throat, and stuffed-up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble." MRS. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Ct.

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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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One double frame dwelling [illegible] located on South East Street. Possession given at once.

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One frame dwelling, [illegible] good cellar.

One frame dwelling, 7 rooms, [illegible] Both on West Tremont street.

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I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of any notarial character on file in the papers in office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Mansfield, O

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3½ acres of land and good buildings, near Fairfield station.

5½ acres of land, well improved, with [illegible]

Farm of 71½ acres, 3½ miles southeast of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out buildings, [illegible] acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 87½ acres in Sugar Grove township, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

The Dorflecker house on North Mill street.

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February 3, '89.

| | Accom. | Accom. | Exp. | Exp. | Accom. | Exp. | Accom. | Exp. | Accom. | Accom. | Exp. | Accom. | Exp. | Accom. | Accom. | Exp. | Accom. | Exp. | Accom

Massillon Independent,

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1886.]

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1889.

Every effort is being made now to manufacture a false article of public sentiment in favor of Mr. Brice.

The New York Sun suggests that the proper place for Mr. Roger Q Mills would be on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The highest compliment Millet ever received was when he invited an old friend in the church to come and see "The Angelus." "Ah," said the old man simply, "it is 'The Angelus;' I hear the bells."

Boston has gone Republican. Mayor Hart has been re-elected by the largest majority given any candidate in thirteen years with the single exception of Mayor O'Brien, Democrat, in 1886. The necessity of good local government has turned the city.

If a congressman cannot live on $5,000 a year at Washington it is his own fault. It is not living, but society which dictates that he shall spend more than his income, Congress forms the nucleus of society, and if the impulse of society is extravagant, the treasury of the United States should not be drained to supply its demands.

A medical authority ridicules as a fraud the so-called magnetic belts and all similar devices. The body, so Dr. Starr states, is no more sensitive to magnetism than so much wood or rubber. The difference between magnetism and electricity induces people to believe that manifestations of the latter are really the former.

Mr. S. B. Elkins is of the opinion that the greatest danger of unsettlement of finances comes not from the character of the currency, but from the money spent abroad by wealthy citizens. "It was ninety millions last year. Not a dollar of it comes back to us in any valuable thing. It goes to steamship lines, railroads, hotels, boarding houses, theaters, and similar things. It all stays over there."

The Akron Beacon has entered upon its twenty-first year with every indication of a continuance of the prosperity in a material and journalistic way, that has made its past career notable. Few Ohio papers are so representative of the communities they serve, and fewer still, with the same population to work upon, cover the general news field as faithfully and as fully. The daily circulation of 3,226 is fully deserved. May The Beacon's light shine with increasing brilliancy!

The eminent gentlemen who represent us in the legislature, feebly echoing the platitudes of Mr. Cleveland, shout at every opportunity that the market price of wheat is fixed by the price of wheat in London or Liverpool. Yet Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the department of agriculture, accepted as the highest national authority, declared in his report for 1888, "The Liverpool price is made in America; the American price never in Liverpool." Mr. Dodge supports his statement with the indisputable proofs.

There is a quarrel now between New York and Chicago as to the proportion of their respective world's fair funds, and even THE INDEPENDENT has caught a whiff of the truly Chicago spirit. In New York the committees have been frank and open in their transactions and the subscriptions are being announced from day to day, now amounting to over five million dollars. Chicago, for some disingenuous reason, refuses to make known the actual total. The Chicago papers claim that the total exceeds New York's, and from day to day publish official installments of their own list, which now foots up about two millions. At the present time the quarrel is between the two cities only, and the lack of western frankness is suspicious. The public at large will have a right to demand, before the question is finally raised in congress, how much has been pledged in the interior rival in the great metropolis.

Allen O. Myers continues to speak with frankness, and, so the Democrats think, with indiscretion. Last night at Kent, he said that it was his mission to arouse the people to the corruption of our inststutions by money. He said that in 1880, W. W. Armstrong, then editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, offered him $1,000 to write an article, advocating H. B. Payne's nomination for the presidency, and have the same printed in the Enquirer. He also said that George Hoadly's nomination was bought by one Joe Brewster with Hoadly's money, and exposed a good many cases in which money has swung Democratic conventions and caucuses.

The New York Sun compiles some figures from the report of the New York commissioner of the bureau of statistics of labor:

Number of strikes, 1888	1,021
Number of strikes, 1887	1,601
Number of strikes, 1886	2,691
Successful strikes, 1888	440
Unsuccessful strikes	408
Compromised	93
Number of persons engaged, 1888	24,051
Number of persons engaged, 1887	51,731
Number of persons engaged, 1886	127,392
Number refused work after 1888	2,270
Number refused work after 1887	8,176
Gain in wages by strikes, 1888	$359,551
Gain in wages by strikes, 1887	$944,632
Gain in wages by strikes, 1886	$1,420,885
Wages lost, 1888	$1,088,653
Wages lost, 1887	$2,013,229
Wages lost, 1886	$2,552,584
Cost to labor organizations, 1888	$135,357
Cost to labor organizations, 1887	$217,069
Cost to labor organizations, 1886	$322,080
Loss to employers, 1888	$164,280
Loss to employers, 1887	$1,102,576
Loss to employers, 1886	$1,644,812
Number boycotts, 1888	266
Successful	53
Unsuccessful	79
Pending	134
Number boycotts, 1887	320
Successful	101
Unsuccessful	86
Pending	113

The Cleveland Leader quotes Mr. Blaine's letter to John B. Roach on the occasion of the visit of the Pan-American delegates to the Chester ship-yards as the first official recognition of the injustice done to the late John Roach by the Cleveland administration. Mr. Blaine in his note said:

It is ten years since I visited Chester on the invitation of your father to witness the launching of the first ship he built for the same commercial field. Despite the official malignity (as causeless as it was cruel), which saddenened and embittered his last days, his name will always be honorably associated with the best efforts to restore prestige to the American flag in all the channels of commerce.

Since the "Dolphin," which Secretary Whitney declared to be "structurally weak," has circumnavigated the globe, "without straining a rivet," the Leader believes that the Roaches should be paid the $30,000 that was withheld from the contract price.

CANDA'S FUTURE.

Annexation or independence, is the cry in Canada. The feeling was expressed in Quebec last week by Attorney General Longley, who addressed a public meeting. The report states:

Canada's position, he said, was more anomalous than that of any other country. It had an area greater than that of most countries with larger resources, was developing great cities, building up interprovincial commerce, and possessed two of the largest railway enterprises in the world: and yet when we traveled abroad what could we call ourselves? We are simply British colonists. We could not even claim British citizenship. We neither contributed to the empire nor shared its burdens or responsibilities.

He contended that it was opposed to the manhood of Canada that this condition of affairs should last. In sixty, eighty or one hundred years the population would be greater than that of the British Isles. It would then be impossible for the greater to be ruled by the lesser.

There were three alternatives—"imperial federation," "annexation with the United States," or "Canadian independence." The first was impracticable, while with regard to annexation there was, no doubt, an objection in some quarters to merging Canada's nationality in that of the neighboring republic. But he urged that political union with the United States would have its advantages, as Canadians were so closely allied with them in race, language, laws, institutions and trade relations. If he read aright the signs of the times among our young men the time would come when Canada would put on the national garb, and it would not be necessary for one of her sons to say more than "I am a Canadian."

CHAPTER THREE

IN THE SO-CALLED BLACKMAIL AFFAIR.

An Unpleasant Feature Which Is Deeply Regretted by the Principal Actor.

It was supposed by THE INDEPENDENT that the publication of R. J. Jennings's card, giving his story of the difficulty with Mrs. Joseph Kahler and the subsequent proceedings in which he participated, with his statement that he would not make any further move in the matter until he finished his business in the city, would be the end. But, it was amply demonstrated within an hour or two after Saturday's issue was on the streets, that Jennings, instead of quieting the affair (as he alleged was his desire) had unwittingly fanned the flame and caused the wrath of a gentleman referred to in his card to be visited upon his head—no, his neck.

Shortly before 6 o'clock Saturday evening, while Jennings sat in the Hotel Conrad office reading a paper, Attorney Garrett entered, and, without any preliminary reference to the cause which induced the act, assaulted the now well advertised canvasser. As the reporter is not ubiquitous it is impossible to state what transpired to his personal knowledge, and for the purpose of getting at the facts it was decided to hear the statements of both sides and publish them. Jennings was seen that night and asked for his version of what occurred. He did not care to say anything, suggesting that he would prefer to have any of the spectators tell the story. He did not think he would take legal measures to avenge the wrong done him, at least until his business in the city was concluded.

Attorney Garrett was seen this morning and said, in substance: "While on my way to supper Saturday evening, I picked up THE INDEPENDENT and read Jennings's card and declaration that he intended to have me arrested on a charge of blackmail. It aroused my anger, mainly because that was his second threat of that kind, and acting on impulse, I went to the hotel in search of him. He was sitting in a chair, I sat down beside him, remarked 'you're Jennings,' and when he replied that he was I grabbed him by the neck. As he made no resistance, I did not strike him, but did abuse him in language which would not be appropriate in a drawing-room. Almost as quick as thought I regretted what I had done in a public place and another man's house and promptly made all possible apology to Mr. Vincent. I have no particular regret so far as Jennings is concerned, and if he had accepted my invitation to come out of the house, I'd have mopped up the street with him." This concludes the thrilling narrative, unless something transpires which may render necessary the adding of a postscript.

ANOTHER C., L. & W. COLLISION.

No One Injured and Damage Very Slight.

A collision occurred about 7 o'clock Monday night on the C., L. & W. railroad within the city limits a short distance south of Tremont street. The two trains which came together were a section of No. 26 freight coming north and about fifteen empty coal cars which were being backed into the lower yards by the switching engine. Neither train was going very fast, consequently the damage was not very great; being confined to the ruining of the tank of one engine, the front part of the other, and the demolition of one flat car. The total damage is estimated at $500. Nobody was injured.

It is said that the yard foreman is responsible for the accident, his train running on 26's time and not carrying a flag.

Agricultural Society.

The executive committee of the Stark County Agricultural Society will hold a meeting in their rooms on next Saturday, Dec. 14, from 10 to 3 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving nominations for directors for the following townships, whose representatives' terms expire with the end of the present year: David Zolars, city of Canton; F. S. Richards, Lake township; D. M. Niswonger, Marlboro; G. P. Lozer, Washington, J. H. Dager, Osnaburg; Jerry Steiner, Pike; Hugh Brown, Bethlehem; W. H. Essig, Perry; P. J. Palmer, Jackson, A. M. Wise, Plain.—Canton Repository.

Mayor's Court.

The two cases against Patrick Burke, charged with allowing his horse to stray, have been continued until to-morrow at the request of his counsel. The fact that the charge is made under the statute rather than the city ordinance, because it is feared that the ordinance, like so many others, is defective, shows a decidedly bad state of affairs.

Burke was charged with assault and battery as a side result of his first arrest. The intent rather than the act was his offense, so the mayor gave him two dollars and costs—$5.60.

C. M. B. A. Election.

The following officers have been elected to serve the coming year in Branch 4, C. M. B. A.: President, William Clementz; first vice president, John P. Paul; second vice president, Sebastian Hamel; recording secretary, Fred R. Forster; assistant secretary, Alfred Panyard; financial secretary, Frank Hoch; treasurer, Andrew Boerner; marshal, Peter Schneider; guard, Anton Heitger; trustees, A. D. Volkmor, Jacob Schmader, for the years holding over. Fred R. Forster, Charles M. Whitman, George Scheer; chancellor, John Harks; spiritual adviser, Rev. J. Kuhn.

McKinley the Leader.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 3. p. m.—McKinley was appointed chairman of the ways and means committee. Cannon was appointed chairman of the appropriation committee, and Kelley chairman on the committee of manufactures.

LOOKING TO A CONSOLIDATION

Of National Progressive Union and Knights of Labor Miners.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 10.—The movement looking to a consolidation of the National Progressive union and N. D. A. 135 K. of L., the rival organizations of miners, has taken definite shape. The Progressive union has opened the way through the following letter addressed to the officers of N. D. A. 135:

Robert Watchorn, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer N. D. A. 135:

DEAR SIR—Since our meeting at Pittsburg I have laid the suggestion of M. W. Rae, "To unite the mining forces by having one set of national officers and one national fund" before President McBride. He is thoroughly in accord with the opinions expressed. As instructed by him, I tender M. W. Rae and yourself a cordial invitation to attend the convention to be held at Indianapolis on Dec. 18, inst. If it would be convenient for Mr. Rae, President McBride would like to meet him at Columbus on or about the 13th that they might interchange views on the subject and draft some method of unification to submit to the convention, and from it to the miners of the country. An early answer would oblige,

Very respectfully yours,

PATRICK MCBRIDE.

Referring to the subject of a union of forces in which all K. of L. and Progressive Union men are alike interested, Secretary McBride says: "If those who take an active part in both organizations will lay aside personal feelings and prejudices and carefully look at the condition of the miners of this competitive district, and from them that of the miners of the entire country, they will certainly give the honest movement to solidify the forces their hearty co-operation. Factional fights may give temporary advantage to either organization, but in the end they are injurious to the craft. Instead, therefore, of crippling our resources and fighting each other they can be used to more advantage in improving the social and financial condition of all."

The Columbus Dispatch has this statement from Mr. McBryde in addition to the foregoing:

"I cannot explain the condition of the miner in more graphic language than that used by the president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, in a paper on the 'Pluck me' read before a convention of the Pittsburg miners: 'The mines of this district have capacity to produce more coal than the market will take, and from this fact arises fierce competition among the coal operators; each seeking to sell enough coal to run full, and knowing there will not be trade enough to run all full. In this state of affairs under the laws of trade the selling price of coal would be about the cost of production.'

"He might have truthfully added and the wages of the miner kept at the lowest notch. What is applicable to the Pittsburg district applies with equal force to the country at large. Miners everywhere, organized and unorganized, are crying out against this insane competition and calling on the organizations to take some step to prevent it. They are nearly a unit in favor of restriction, either by suspension or reduction in the hours of labor or both. Can we successfully inaugurate any movement for our amelioration with our forces divided? Certainly not. What then is our duty? Forget the friction of the past year. Let the members of both organizations resolve to make such concessions as will unite our forces. Instead of begging the operators to meet us in convention, let the miners of the several competitive districts meet and formulate a scale that will place the operators on equality in the various market. Having made a scale let us enforce it if every miner in the country has to lay down his tools to do so. The milk and water policy of the past must be substituted by a strong and aggressive one. If this is done we venture to assert that our miners will be able to command for their labor all the comforts if not the luxuries of life."

The Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Dec 6.—The board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary filed their report in the governor's office to-day. From it the following facts and figures are culled: The average daily prison population for the year ending October 31 1889, was 1,497. The number of deaths was 40-100 of 1 per cent. of the entire population. The receipts and expenditures for the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Piece price labor	$ 101,212 63
Contract labor	88,811 30
Surplus	2,158 59
State and miscellaneous	43,431 73
Total	$234,614 27

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of managers	$5,600 00
Salaries of officers	23,268 59
Salaries of guards	73,729 31
Current expenses	118,716 00
Total	$226,714 89
Excess of receipts over expenditures	14,8.9 47

Thieves Captured.

The officers at Orrville, Fairview, Dalton and Massillon were on the wake on short notice Monday afternoon for the coat thieves. The Orrville marshal made the capture and recovered the stolen coats, Dr. Gove's being returned to him Tuesday by express. It was an unlucky day for tramps on the railroad, as several had to show up their pedigrees along the line between Massillon and Orrville.

Railroad Notes.

Train No. 9 on the Ft. Wayne road, due here at 11:08 a. m., has not been stopping at Wooster station for some time, but hereafter will do so on Sundays only.

The Pennsylvania Company, by attaching a sleeper to No. 20, east bound, due here at 9:25 p. m., has conferred a great favor upon passengers going to Pittsburg or desiring to take the day New York express. The sleeper, upon arriving at Pittsburg, is run into a quiet part of the yard, where its occupants may remain until their rest is completed. Those who desire to reach New York in the evening can now arrange to do so without losing any sleep by taking No. 20 instead of No. 8, and catching the same train they otherwise would, at Pittsburg, in the morning.

If you want to make a friend a nice present, call at Ellery's notion store and get them a silk umbrella or a vase lamp or anything else in our great variety of toys and useful articles. No. 19 S. Erie street, Massillon.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. Rudolph Altekruse and family desire to return thanks to the many friends whose assistance and sympathy were theirs during the sickness and after the death of Mrs. Altekruse.

12 PEOPLE KILLED

And from 75 to 100 Others More or Less Injured.

JOHNSTOWN HORROR.

The Afflicted City the Scene of Another Disaster.

THE WILD ALARM OF FIRE

In an Opera House Causes the Great Loss of Life.

While Witnessing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the Cry of Fire is Raised and While Making Their Egress the People Are Crushed in a Narrow Stairway—A Wild Scene of Confusion Ensues.

JOHNSTOWN, Dec. 11.—This city of disasters, without parallel, has another horror. The dreadful visitation came last night, and, though its dead and injured victims do not number more than 100, all told, it came upon them with even less of warning or of preparation than the omens that preceded the awful deluge of May 31.

Ten persons at least were killed and seventy-five seriously injured as a result of a fire panic at the Johnstown Opera house, which was opened to the public only one short fortnight ago. Stetson's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the play, and there was a large audience present, considering the very limited means which Johnstown people now find at their command for any kind of amusement purposes

Wild Cry of Fire.

During the performance the cry of fire was raised. To a people among whom any sudden warning might mean so very much—to those who had passed through the flood of the century, and had not forgotten its horrors—this cry was contagious. It spread like wildfire itself, and was on every lip in an instant. Terrified and panic-stricken, the hundreds of people in the audience rushed, over seats, struggling bodies and everything, toward the one means of exit. This, alas! was only a single, narrow stairway, and over one another, headlong and otherwise, the frightened people tumbled, regardless of the consequences.

Ten Bodies Taken Out.

That the loss of life and limb must be terrible, was easily discovered, long before all the panicky people had got away from the fated place. By 1:45 o'clock a. m., nine dead bodies han been recovered from the wreck of the stairs and auditorium, and dozens upon dozens of the injured had been assisted to doctors' offices and drug stores for relief and restoration.

By 2 a. m. ten dead bodies had been counted out, and it seemed as if the number might yet be swelled—possibly doubled. The number of injured at this hour had reached seventy-five, and there had been as yet only the most superficial and hasty of searches for either the rescued or the dead.

The Opera House Was Wrecked.

Fire had not contributed as speedily to this end, indeed, as the panic had. Moreover, for a time there was positive doubt among those who had escaped, whether the alarm had been a false one or a true. They weren't taking any chances on its genuineness, once they became thoroughly alarmed. The rush for life—for that precious boon of which the wicked waters had so nearly robbed them all on that fatal May day—was the only controlling motive, now that the fiery element was upon them.

This much has only been written on the spur of the moment, just as the first authentic news was passed from mouth to mouth in the multitude that had soon gathered about the fated spot. Further particulars follow.

Another Report.

At the performance of Stetson's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company in Old Main Street Opera house (rebuilt), a panic was caused by the alarm of fire being given. The hall was crowded, and in the rush for the only exit, which was reached by a narrow stairs, ten persons were instantly crushed to death and probably seventy-five were seriously injured.

It was found necessary to turn a stream of water in the crowd from a fire engine standing near before the dead and wounded could be taken out. People rushed from the outside up the narrow stairs and were crushed by the crowd forcing its way out.

Still Another Account.

As the performance of "Uncle Tom" was drawing to a close the fire bell was rung, causing a frantic scramble for the exit. There were 500 or 600 men, women and children in the hall, and, to gain the street, it was necessary to pass down a narrow, wall-up staircase and through a narrow door.

The people from the streets rushed into the door from the outside, and many were crushed before they could be forced out. It was, therefore, necessary to turn the hose on the crowd at the door before the rescuers could get at the dead and wounded. When the crowd was driven away the following persons were found dead upon the stairs:

The Killed.

Miss Clara Burns.
Mrs. Nester.
George Horner.
Charles Frank.
John Carr.
Mrs. Lister.
John Miller.
A. Weiss.
John Wyman.
Richard Worthington.
Isaac Tolar.
An unknown woman.

Among the seriously injured were:
Charles Vaughn.
Albert Owens.
Man named Weitner.

There are about thirty others injured, but their names cannot be ascertained. The alarm was false, and there are many threats against the "unknown" who started it.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Held in Virginia, Alabama, North and South Carolina and Other States.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 12.—The city was full of emblems of mourning and all business was suspended. Bells were tolled, minute guns fired and memorial services held. About 200 people from here attended the funeral at New Orleans.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12.—In St. Paul's Episcopal church, where Davis worshipped, the old pastor, Dr. Minnegerode, preached a masterly sermon, giving details not heretofore known in regard to Mr. Davis. Dr. Minnegerode was Davis' chaplain. The church was packed. Dr. Hoge delivered an oration in the Presbyterian church. An immense audience was present. The Baptist joint meeting was addressed by Drs. Landrum, Hatcher and Goodwyn. The church was crowded.

LEXINGTON, Va., Dec. 12.—Not since the burial of Gen. Robert E. Lee has this community been so deeply moved with sympathy for the death of any prominent man as was shown for Jefferson Davis. At the hour of his funeral all business was suspended, flags half masted, bells tolled, a requiem, while the entire populace gathered in joint worship to hear Hon. Randolph Tucker's review of Mr. Davis' life and character. It was a speech befitting a king. The eulogy was both historical and biographical and concluded with a personal review, as the speaker personally knew the dead man.

A SCHEMING DOCTOR.

He Issues a Certificate of Death for the Purpose of Defrauding a Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The coroner is investigating the supposed death of Annie McIntosh, who was announced by an advertisement on Nov. 22 to have died at the residence of Mrs. Behm, 1922 Uber street. The coroner's attention was called to the case by an anonymous note. He could find no official record of the death nor of the disposition of the body. It was thought that some crime was being concealed. Mrs. Behm said the girl had been treated by Dr. Tait at her house. Dr. Tait denied all knowledge of the matter. Dr. F. M. Murray, however, called on the coroner and said he had treated a young woman at the house named, and had given a certificate of death from peritonitis. Her brother had taken charge of the body. Mrs. Behm was placed under arrest and she then confessed that there had been no such death as was announced.

At the hearing Dr. Murray gave a circumstantial account of the girl's illness and death, but when confronted with Mrs. Behm's retraction broke down and confessed that he had concocted the story in order to defraud the Fraternal Guardians Benevolent society out of $625, the insurance on the life of Miss Annie McIntosh, of Media, and that the girl was at present alive and well in this city. The doctor and Mrs. Behm were allowed to depart, but they will probably be prosecuted hereafter.

DUDLEY IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Democrats Endeavor to Have Him Arrested, but Are Snubbed by the District Attorney.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—Gen. William W. Dudley, ex-pension commissioner, arrived in the city at noon yesterday, and as soon as the fact became known a number of Democrats took steps to procure his arrest on charges connected with the famous "Blocks of Five" letter that cut so prominent a figure in the campaign of 1888. A deaf affidavit, made last fall, was revived and filed with United States Commissioner Van-Buren. That official, as required by law before issuing a warrant, consulted United States District Attorney Chambers, who informed the commissioner that the Dudley charges had been twice investigated by federal grand juries, under direction of Democratic district attorneys, and in both instances there was failure to return indictments; that District Judge Woods had held that no criminal offense had been set forth, and that in view of these facts, if the commissioner issued a warrant for Dudley's arrest he (the district attorney) would dismiss it as soon as it was brought before him. The warrant was not issued, and it is not likely that it will be.

Gen. Dudley is here on private business and spent the evening at a hotel in company with friends. To-day he attended a reunion of his regiment, the Nineteenth Indiana, at Winchester.

Involved in Financial Trouble.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Dec. 12.—Dixom Bros., hatters, of this place, made an assignment yesterday afternoon for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are about $2,500. The principal creditor is McCord & Co., of Pittsburg.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

John S. Kellogg has been appointed clerk to the house committee on accounts.

In the secret session of the senate the nomination of Green B. Raum, of Illinois, was confirmed to be commissioner of pensions.

The clerk of the house has appointed Thomas M. Brower, of North Carolina, file clerk of the house document room, vice George A. Bacon.

John McArthur, of Norristown, Pa., manufacturer of cotton dress goods and cloths, has failed. Liabilities about $26,000; assets nominal.

A coal vein has been struck in Bennett's run, near Beaver falls, and a stock company is being formed with the object of investigating the find.

Jerome park is to be cut up into lots and sold. Nearly $100,000 was lost on last season's racing, largely owing to the opening to the rival West Chester track.

Surrogate Rollins has issued an order giving Messrs. Hilton and Clinche, the executors of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, power to settle the Stewart will case out of court.

A special train was run from Pittsburg to Altoona this morning for the accommodation of persons who were desirous of attending the funeral of the late Bishop Tuigg.

Willie Marietta, a 10-year-old boy, while jumping on a freight train near Livermore, Pa., was thrown under the train and had both legs and an arm cut off. He only lived two hours.

A coal miner named Mike Delaney was struck by a train on the Panhandle road near Pittsburg yesterday. Both legs were crushed and he was otherwise so badly injured that he died shortly afterwards.

Mrs. Helen R. Saltus has brought suit for divorce from her husband, Edgar Saltus, of New York, the novelist, on the ground of adultery. Elsie W. Smith and Fanny Girvin are named as co-respondents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

New telephone calls: A. Keller's livery stable 151; V. S. Russell's residence, 152.

Master Workman F. H. Killinger, of this city, has organized an A. O. U. W. lodge in Canton.

A letter received to-day from William Pietzcker at San Antonio, Tex., states that his brother is out of danger

By a slight change in the W. & L. E. schedule train No. 8, north bound, will depart at 5:55 p. m. instead of 5:25.

"The Fall of McGinty" has struck Massillon, and "Where Did you Get that Hat" will soon pass into oblivion.

The Rev. E. L. Kemp married James Appleby to Miss Frances Baines at St. Timothy's rectory, Tuesday at 11 a. m.

Company F has concluded to change the date of the military ball announced for Christmas eve, to Christmas night.

The rapid increase in the number of telephone subscribers has compelled Manager Johnson to put in a new switchboard.

The Mansfield Shield and Banner has it that Edward Wilkinson will endow Grace P. E. Church of that town with $25,000.

After the drill at the armory last night, there was a little dance given by the members of Company F, with Zink's orchestra.

Emanuel Schwier, whose forgeries were revealed to the public through this paper, has been sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Deputy Treasurer Read deposited $6,500 in the county treasury Saturday noon, the result of three and a half days' collections in this city.

The regular meeting of the U. C. D. club has been postponed until Tuesday, December 17, when it will meet at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Allman.

Fifty-five members of the Luther Society attended the meeting last night at the residence of Jacob Snyder. The literary feast was creditable in every way.

The hotel registers are being made to do service in Chicago's cause. For instance at the Hotel Conrad two lines read, "Charles L. Spinney, 1892, Chicago; R. Emory, 1892, Chicago."

Kessler, the reprobate, he of Railroad street, bought an overcoat at a bargain from a tramp. The police discovered the coat to have been stolen from Dr. F. B. Williamson, and Kessler is in mourning. Weep for Kessler.

The retail stores owned by members of the Massillon Business Men's Association will be open evenings from now until the first of the new year, such being the provisions of the constitution, for the accommodation of the holiday trade.

Speaking of the possibilities of the spring election, the information was caught this morning that no one need be surprised to see Louis A. Koons, the West Side pusher, enter the lists as a candidate for mayor.

"Mickie" Burns, the freckled-faced heavy-weight whose good nature and strong arms made him a popular porter at several Massillon hotels, was arrested Wednesday at Canton for stealing overcoats. The hearing has not yet been given.

Engineers of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad company have begun a survey from Adena to St. Clairsville with a view of building the road to Bellaire via the latter place. Twelve men are at work on the survey.—Flushing Advertiser.

Charles Kellogg was Thursday evening granted by Judge Taylor a divorce from his wife Rosa, on the ground of absence. They formerly resided in Massillon, but for over a year the plaintiff has resided in Alliance and Cleveland, and Mrs. Kellogg at Whitefox.

Anthony Neu, a veteran of the late war, died Friday at the residence of Charles Schaibley. He came here recently from Pike township to be treated. He was a bachelor, 67 years of age, and was buried this morning at St. Mary's cemetery.

A bright Massillon merchant whose head is full of useful formulas, says that the number of tons of coal in a vein is the same as the number of cubic yards proved up. Here is another easily remembered rule: To ascertain the area of a circle, multiply one-half of the circumference by one-half of the diameter.

The Industrial school is something to be sustained and given such a standing that somebody with ample means will provide it with a permanent home and an endowment sufficient to support it. At the Saturday session there were 182 children present, and 25 officers and teachers.

Judge Taylor, of Carrollton, the newly appointed common pleas judge, has given early evidence of backbone. During the trial at New Lisbon of the Hotel Greiner-Brainard, proprietors, against the Salem Water Works, for damages against an insufficient water supply, an exciting episode occurred between him and Judge Ambler, of Salem. Ambler took exception to the ruling of the judge, and said if he ruled so he would withdraw the case. The judge took him at his word and dismissed the case, ordering Ambler to pay the costs. He ordered that no new plea would be recognized before the costs were paid.—Alliance Leader.

Some of the young people who have been attending "Prof." Cooper's dancing school were badly disappointed last evening when, dressed in their best, they made their way to the Hotel Conrad hall, and found no professor there. They concluded that the accomplished gentleman, after collecting in advance, had concluded not to give all the lessons stipulated in the contract, and with many pretty wishes they turned homeward.

This the language of the secretary of the Canton Gas Company in the Canton Repository, is substantially what THE INDEPENDENT has been told by an existing company with an ample capital, doing business in Massillon: "We will be glad to put $150,000 into a fuel gas system for Canton if anyone can tell us of a practical plan. Nothing in manufactured fuel gas to be distributed in pipes through a city, which our company regards as a safe investment, has been established. Oiled air did not work satisfactorily in the Bolton Steel Works in your city."

In the article published yesterday on the extensive tract of coal territory leased by Mr. Warwick, in Tuscarawas township, there appeared a grievious blunder, which is regretted and hereby corrected. It was intended to state that the tract would averge 4,000 tons to the acre, instead of 400 tons, and that the total tonnage would be for the 200 acres 800,000 tons, instead of 80,000 tons. A gentleman who is familiar with coal matters, stated last night that the average to the acre, when the vein was four feet thick, would be at least 6,000 tons, while another authority who was asked about the production in case the vein would average five feet, said it would be fully 8,000 tons to the acre, a total for the 200 acres of 1,600,000 tons.

PERSONALITIES,

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

The Hon. Henry Bohl is in town.

Mrs. George H. Wallace, of Fayette, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. C. M. Everhard.

John Tippings was pleasantly surprised Wednesday by a number of his young friends, at his home, West Main street.

Mrs. Mary E. Harris, of Des Moins, Iowa, is visiting Mrs. E. Metzler, her parents and her sister Mrs. Laura Dobson.

Mrs S. O. Eggert, one of the state officers, left Monday morning to attend the State Grange, which meets this week in Springfield.

Mr. Charles Dresbach, of Cuclerville, a well known Pickaway county attorney, is in the city, visiting his brother, the representative elect.

Miss Lyda Crooks is now night operator at the telephone exchange. Miss Crooks was formerly on the day force and was very popular with the patrons.

The Rev. Charles Braschler, of Ft Jennings, O., administrator of the estate of the late Rev. G. A. Verlet, is visiting the Revs. J. T. Cahill and James Kuhn, this city.

Robert Bowman, of Richville, died on Saturday, after a painful illness, dating back some six months ago, when he broke a thigh, the accident bringing about his death. He was 60 years of age.

Mrs. John Smith, wife of one of the foremen at the Massillon Bridge Company's works, returned to her home on the corner of State and Kossuth street, Tuesday after spending four months in England.

Dr. Lew Slusser and Mr. Reuben Erwin, of Canton, came over Tuesday to hear the Rev. Annie Shaw lecture. Mr Erwin is one of the staunch supporters of the equal rights movement, and has been for years.

Philip Blumenschein, ex president of the city council, now located at Princeton, Ill., dropped into town Wednesday, and expects to be here for a week or ten days. He is quite as vigorous as ever, and says that he is a better Massillonian at heart than before. It need surprise no one to see him here permanently before many moons.

The Extension of the City.

Notice has been given that the petition praying for the annexation of contiguous thickly populated territory in the vicinity of Richville avenue, and including what is popularly known as Petersburg, will be heard by the county commissioners on February 4, at 9 a. m. The petition is so overwhelming, and the reasonableness of the proposition so great that the annexation is as good as settled already. The two additions have burst beyond the city limits and have grown up within the last few years.

Daniel Ritter Camp.

Daniel Ritter Camp No. 24, Sons of Veterans, held an election last night, the result of which was as follows: Captain, James N. Merwin; first lieutenant, David Myers; second lieutenant, George Shauf; members of Camp council, Wm. B. Martin, H. W. Elsass, Wm. O. Bean; delegate to state convention, Wm. O. Bean; alternate to state convention, Jno. Martin.

Clinton Lodge Elects Officers.

The following officers of Clinton Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., were elected and installed Monday night: W. J. Millard, W. M.; Lester L. Nave, S. W.; Frank Shallenberger, J. W.; Jos. R. White, treas.; Chas. H. Garrigues, secretary; Wm. Knight, S. D.; Thos. J. Falor, J. D.; H. C. Dielhenn and Isaac Marks, stewards; Geo. Hathaway, tiler.

A New Hose Company.

Hose Company No. 3 will be re-organized at the West Main street reel house on Friday evening at 7:30. Chief Fritz proposes being present, and from the verbal pledges that have been made, it appears that the West Side is at last to have a first-class company.

A MOTHERLESS NATION.

A COUNTRY THAT BOASTS OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE,

And Denies it to Millions of Noble Women, as it Does to Paupers, Criminals and Idiots—The Rev. Annie Shaw's Lecture on the Enfranchisement of Women.

A gentle little gray haired woman—every inch a woman, stood upon the opera house platform last night for two hours, dealing out in masterly array statement and argument, brightening both with wit, sharpening both with bitter irony, mounting into eloquence, and dropping into pathos. And as she stood there, perhaps some of her hearers forgot that she was only a woman, a woman classed with those whose mental infirmities make them unsafe citizens, forgot that she was placed on a level with a traitor to his country whose greatest degradation was his inability to vote, forgot the subtle distinction of laws and constitutions and saw only a cultured human being, entitled by those higher laws as old and enduring as the race itself, to all the privileges that enfranchised citizenship can confer.

Mrs. Caroline McCullough Everhard, president of the Equal Rights Association, introduced Miss Shaw to her audience as a Massachusetts woman who could vote, though only for school directors. A ripple of applause passed through the house, as Miss Shaw began, speaking clearly and in a manner that arrested attention and held it.

Reforms were not popular, she said, in opening. Woman was ready to meet any argument advanced by the opponents of her right of franchise, on any ground they chose, and if they failed to present any new objection surely she was not to be blamed. It was a peculiar fact, she continued, that of all the reasons brought to bear against the extension of the ballot, the question of justice was the last.

Reviewing the specious arguments so familiar to all who have given the subject any attention, she briefly dismissed them, or what little there was left. First it was said that if woman should vote, husband and wife would quarrel. If this were the case, the man would have his quarrel any way, and the woman ought therefore to have this one right at least. Again it was asserted by Dr. Hammond that their heads were smaller, and that their brains weighed less than men's. But come to investigate, Dr. Hammond had compared the brain of men like Daniel Webster, Goethe, and others with the brain of one dead pauper woman! Finally the doctor was compelled to admit that it was quality, not quantity, that affected the value of thought and he agreed that all things considered the two sexes were even. Woman was too emotional—this was another dreadful accusation. The reply was a bright word picture of the coat-splitting, hat-smashing tom foolery that stirred men's souls when Harrison was elected. Woman was incapable, too, of weighing public matters. Then she launched into a description of the Massachusetts legislature, and the rural statesmen, who gravely "regulated" every living thing in heaven and earth and under the earth.

But the final plea for the enfranchisement of woman as essential to a true republic was based on Senator Ingalls's argument against it, because the nature of woman was as different from man's as the east from the west. This she admitted, and insisted upon that fact the right of her sex to vote. Women were different, and in the nature of things the unrepresented body of citizens could not get justice from a sex ignorant of woman's wants, needs and aspirations. Man and woman made up, together, the human integer, and until this country equalized the elective franchise, it could not be called a republic.

Around this theme Miss Shaw wove such a logical mass of reasoning in such a manner that even a verbatim report, which would fill and overflow this paper, could scarcely give one-half the impression that her spoken language did.

A Son's Crime.

CANTON, O., Dec. 10.—From the cutting of two sets of harness in February, 1888, until the burning of his barn on the morning of November 4, last, Adam Riggle, a prominent farmer living near New Cumberland, below the Stark county line in Tuscarawas, has been kept in constant fear, and not without the best of reasons, either. On the 13th of November last he enlisted into his service the aid of a detective, who immediately began work on the case. They finally succeeded in placing on Mr. Riggle's second son, Thomas, the guilt of the crimes, and yesterday in their office in this city obtained from him before his father a complete confession in which he acknowledged that it was he alone who did all the work. The motive, he said, was a feeling of antipathy he held against his older brother, Joseph, because of a quarrel some years ago, and on whom he had hoped to place the guilt of the crimes and then eventually succeed in having him placed in the penitentiary. Mr. Riggle was in doubt as to what was best to do, but thought he would prosecute his son.

A Fine Run.

The fastest freight run ever made between Crestline and Alliance was made Saturday by Engineer Fred Kayler, who was just three hours and twenty minutes in coming a distance of 106 miles. The best running record before was three hours and fifty-five minutes. This is considered to be the fastest time ever made by a freight train on the Ft. Wayne road.—Alliance Review.

Death of Mrs. Rudolph Altekruse.

After being afflicted and a patient sufferer for several years, Mrs. Rudolph Altekruse succumbed, at 12 o'clock Sunday night, to the infirmities of age by peacefully departing this life at her home on West Tremont street, aged 75 years. The deceased was the mother of ex-Sheriff Henry Altekruse, had been a resident of Massillon a great many years, and her death will be a source of deep regret and sorrow to the family and a large circle of friends.

A CHERRY HILL HOME

The Scene of the Revelation of the Mysteries of U. K. R.

Dr. and Mrs. Pease entertained a circle of about thirty young people Wednesday, in their tasteful home at the head of Cherry street, to meet Miss Gertrude Williams Pease, of San Francisco, who is spending the winter here. As may be supposed the occasion was more than ordinarily delightful, and more than that, ushered into immediate popularity, a game as fascinating as progressive euchre and quite as absorbing. The cards employed are especially arranged, and include nothing below the nine spot. Partners are drawn for the entire evening, and only the losers change tables. Games and points are scored in the competition. The essential feature of U. K. R., which is its only name, differing from plain euchre, is that each table has a distinctive trump. If necessary one of the players, makes a trump, and the rule is that whoever fixes it must lead. There are some few other minor laws, easily remembered, and U. K. R. was agreed to be a success. The favors were apt quotations, of which but half appeared on any one card, so that there was scope for considerable reflection as to what should "come next," in these snatches from many authors. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold easily won the first prizes, in one case superb wheat counters, and in the other a handsome silver shoe-horn. The other prizes—there were six all told, were a unique and useful key-guard, a pretty handbag, and two characteristic and greatly admired trophies secured by Mrs. Pease upon a recent visit to Chinatown, a fan, and a Celestial pin cushion. The guests lingered for some time over delicate refreshments, and afterward, discussing the pleasures of U. K. R., the future of the Dramatic Association, the decadence of dancing, and its possible re-establishment, through a series of hops, this winter.

The Press and the Book Concerns.

The Rev. A. R. Chapman, in the First M. E. Church, Sunday morning, spoke at considerable length on the secular press, in which he took the ground that its character was dependent upon popular tastes, and that the public could have exactly what it demanded. The press he regarded as second to no other agency in its power to do good, if he might except only the pulpit. The occasion of the sermon was the centennial of the Methodist Book Concern, upon which Mr. Chapman also dwelt. The Concern, the oldest auxiliary agency of Methodism, was established in 1789, upon $600 borrowed capital. The institution is now one of the greatest distributors and manufacturers of books in the world. In 1795, the first year, the number of bound books in the catalogue was 28, while in the present year the number is 2,753. The papers and leaflets published for the Sunday school in New York and Cincinnati in 1888 reached the number of 2,950,950 copies. No wonder that the centennial anniversary of such a church establishment was celebrated wherever the Methodist church exists.

WORTH AND MERIT RECOGNIZED.

Col. Dwight Jarvis Finally Receives An Appointment.

The gratifying news comes, by letter to Capt. Crawford, from Col. Dwight Jarvis, at Tampa, Fla., that he has at last received a government appointment. The position given him is that of inspector at the custom house in that city, his duties to commence January 1, 1890. The salary connected with the position is three dollars per day, and the only regret expressed here is that the emoluments are not ten times as much. However, the duties are light and well adapted to the incoming official's impaired health.

It goes without saying that every person that knows Colonel Jarvis, particularly the now gray haired boys who served under him, will rejoice at his success, congratulate him thereon, and wish from their hearts that he may live long to reap even greater and more deserving reward from the government for which he risked his life, irretrievably ruined his robust constitution, and sacrificed the choice years of his existence to save.

Social Life in Stark's Two Cities.

The Entre Nous club of pleasant recollection, is now a memory of the past in Canton society. The Assembly club assumed its function the other evening and will conduct the Armory parties this winter. One of the plans, so it is said, is to admit honorary members from out of town. The assemblies are to be held monthly, instead of biweekly, as has been the custom, and will come to a close promptly at midnight. The continued disinclination of many of the married set in Massillon to participate in the usual series of hops, is felt in Canton also, but as the circle is larger there, the effect has not been the same. However, Massillon always throws off this lethargy as Christmas approaches, though this year, private homes, rather than the hotel hall are the scenes of gayety.

Sabbath Convention.

A Stark county Sabbath convention will be held in the assembly room of the Canton City hall, next Saturday, opening at 10 a. m. The programme is as follows:

10 a m.—Devotional exercises. Aims and Status of the Movement, by Rev. James P. Mills, Secretary American Sabbath Union.
10:45 a. m.—Scriptural Doctrine of the Sabbath. Rev. D. H. Muller, D. D.
11:15 a. m.—The Civil Sabbath, I. M. Jones.
11:45 to 12 m.—General Discussion of the Preceding Topics.
2:15 p. m.—Responsibility of the Church for Sabbath Desecration, Rev. W. M. Wilson.
2:35—The Sabbath and the Saloon, Rev. J. H. Harpster.
2:55—The Sabbath and the Laboring Class, Rev. L. E. Hanna.
3:15—General Discussion of the Preceding Topics.
3:45—Question Drawer, Rev. J. P. Mills.
4:00—Organization of the County.

Patrick Pleads Guilty.

After THE INDEPENDENT went to press Tuesday, Patrick Burke, bound over to probate court for having permitted his horse to run at large, changed his mind and pleaded guilty, the mayor letting him off upon payment of the fees only, which amounted to $11.10.

KING COAL.

A VAST TRACT OF RICH TERRITORY

Recently Secured by Mr. Warwick—A Bed that Will Not be Exhausted in Twenty Years of Work.

One of the greatest fields and the largest vein of coal ever discovered in the Massillon district is now awaiting development within a few miles of this city.

Upon being approached in reference to the matter the Hon J. G. Warwick modestly stated that some territory had been leased west of the city, but nothing had yet been said about it. A few interrogatives, however, led to details, and the questioner was stunned at the magnitude of the new fields lying almost at our doors.

A short time prior to his start abroad last spring Mr. Warwick had an opportunity to secure, from the drillers, the leases on several tracts in Tuscarawas township which had been drilled and showed the best quality of Massillon coal, the veins being from four feet ten inches to six feet in thickness, and he promptly bought them. Following that purchase leases were secured of adjacent farms and numerous drill holes put down on them with equally gratifying results. The entire territory is about a mile in extent, lying at the head of Pigeon Run, and embraces 200 acres of coal. The farms leased on the north side of the creek are those of John Steele, William Moffitt, Henry Christman, and the John Christman farm, now belonging to the Oberlin heirs, while on the south side are those of C. Stoner, J. Feicht and the Snavely farm. Philip Sonnhalter has one-third interest in the leases.

The shaft will be sunk on the John Christman farm, about a mile from the mine on the Wendling farm, and the present arrangement is to extend the C., L. & W. switch from the Wendling mine to the point where the shaft will be sunk. This work will probably not be done before next fall.

In answer to a question as to the time it would require to work out that quantity of coal Mr. Warwick said "about twenty years;" and in reply to a query as to the probable amount of coal underlying the entire tract he replied that it would average about 4000 tons to the acre, which would make a total of 800,000 tons.

Many of the recognized authorities in civil as well as military circles say, "The malarial disease is most dangerous in that the kidneys are most liable to break down." Such men as Lacosta, Atkinson, and Pepper, professors in our leading medical schools, and Sidaton, surgeon general in the Russian army, Woodward, surgeon general in our American army, speak of malaria as a direct complication of chronic Bright's disease. The kidneys must be kept free from disease and the poisonous germs of malaria; they must act normally in cleansing the blood, for 65 gallons of it passes through them every hour. People in malarial localities recover from both the cause and effect of malaria by using Warner's Safe cure. Every person, in the spring or fall, who has either kidney disease or malaria, should use Warner's Safe Cure as a precautionary measure.

M. P.—A New Discovery.

Weakened and deranged livers, stomachs and bowels should never be acted on by irritants like common pills, bran, etc. Miles' Pills cure liver complaint, constipation, piles, etc., by a new method. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Dont Read This.

If you have rheumatism or neuralgia send this "ad" to W. H. Hill & Co., 700 Case Ave., Detroit, Mich., with name of paper cut from and a 2c. stamp. We will send you something free of charge that will greatly benefit you. 25-1f

Frederick T. Roberts, M. D., professor of clinical medicine at University College Hospital, London, Eng., says "Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own and may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or practitioner, and no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity." All the diseases to which the kidneys are subject and to which they give rise can be prevented if treated in time. Warner's Safe Cure is the only recognized specific. R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean and Professor of Surgery of the United States Medical College, Editor of the Medical Tribune; author of "Gunn's New and Improved Hand book of Hygenic and Domestic Medicine," says: I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's Safe Cure.

Dropped Dead.

Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder people drop dead from worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles' new and great discovery, the New Cure. Always commence when you first begin to get short of breath, have weak, faint or smothering spells, pain or tenderness in side. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Rinehart's Worm Lozenges keep the children healthy, rosy, happy.

The Jersey Lily has become quite famous for her beauty, and she means to keep it, too, for, hasn't she learned in the great United States to cure colds with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, or pneumonia, Hood's Sarsaparilla will give strength to the system, and expel all poison from the blood.

My boy met with a serious accident by pulling a can of boiling water over on himself and scalding his face, hands and arms dreadfully. Having a bottle of Salvation Oil in the house I applied it immediately to the parts affected, and am glad to state that he is now well, and the wounds healed nicely without leaving a scar. MRS. A. CAMPBELL, 2 Roberts street, Baltimore.

Blood vs. Nerves.

Great mistakes have been made in the world, by supposing many nervous troubles were due to bad blood. Thus headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, etc., are always due to weakness or irritation of the nerves of the brain, dyspepsia, pain wind, etc., to weakness of the nerves of stomach; weak lungs is caused by weakness of the parts; biliousness, constipation, etc., to weakness of the nerves of the liver or bowels; pains, irregularity, sterility to derangement of the uterine nerves. For all weakness, Dr. Miles' great nerve and brain food surpasses all other remedies. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's drug store.

COLD WAVE

Are predicted with reliable accuracy, and people liable to the pains and aches of rheumatism dread every change to damp or stormy weather. Although Hood's Sarsaparilla is not claimed to be a positive specific for rheumatism, the remarkable cures it has effected show that it may be taken for this complaint with reasonable certainty of benefit. Its action in neutralizing the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of rheumatism, constitutes the secret of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you suffer from rheumatism, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial; it will do you good.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.—If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing the virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article before the public. For all affections arising from impure blood, or low state of the system it is unequalled. Be sure to get Hood's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

C. F. VONKANEL,

Has the most complete line of Watches, Clocks, Diamonds,

JEWELRY.

Opera Glasses, Gold Canes, Gold Pens, Silverware, Musical instruments etc. in the city for the holidays. Call and see our stock and prices before buying.

NO. 5 WEST MAIN ST., MASSILLON, O.

A Fine Line of Holiday Books, Pictures, Cards, and a large variety of Christmas Goods at The Independent Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DR. TALMAGE IN ROME.

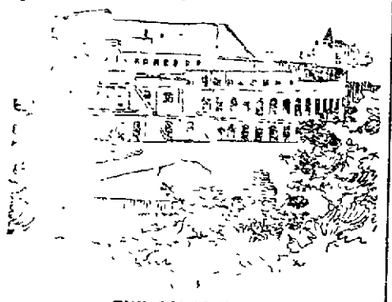
He Received a Call from the United States Minister.

DUPLICATING THE COLOSSEUM.

Would This Be a Good Thing at the American Exhibition of 1892?—No Sunday Trolley Scenes Sacred to the Last Days of Paul—The Value of a Thrifty Wife.

[Copyrighted, 1891, by American Press Association.]

Rome, Nov. 18.—I send you from Rome a further account of our experiences in Rome, first of all reminding you that from here we take ship on our way to Athens. The time is now about 2 in the morning. We shall sail presently in the hope of reaching Patras by 4 a. m. to-morrow.



THE COLOSSEUM.

Ex-Governor Porter, United States minister to Italy, and his daughter, made us a delightful call at the Oriental hotel, where we stand while in Rome. He is a most pleasant gentleman, and expresses himself as greatly gratified with his appointment. Of Rome and its wonderful antiquities, he spoke with much appreciation and more enthusiasm than is usually seen in diplomatic gentlemen. The Colosseum was a prominent subject of conversation. Speaking of it, Dr. Talmage said: "An idea has occurred to me with reference to this colossal work of antiquity. A great deal has been said about duplicating the Eiffel tower at the American exhibition of 1892, but it seems to me that it would be a much greater idea to duplicate the Colosseum at Rome. This would be a triumph of classical education for the whole nation. The presence of that structure would be a forcible and continual reminder to all nations of the blessings of Christian civilization as compared with the heartless cruelties of the most refined heathen civilization, now happily banished from the face of the earth forever. Besides, it is the most stupendous structure ever erected on our planet. Moreover, I have discovered something in regard to it which I have never heard spoken of. I allude to its acoustic qualities. I tried them today. Some of my family stood on the opposite side of the Colosseum, which was capable of holding one hundred thousand people, while I stood on the place once occupied by Nero, and they heard every word I uttered, thus proving that in a building of this kind the human voice could be heard by one hundred thousand people. Such a structure devoted to arts, science, education and religion, would somewhat atone for the horrid cruelties that were, during five centuries, acted in its Roman original."

Dr. Darrelly, to whom I alluded above, very kindly undertook to arrange for Dr. Talmage an audience with the pope. But our arrangement would not admit of this unless we were content to devote part of Sunday to travel. This Dr. Talmage would not consent to do. In fact, with the exception of meeting his engagements to preach, Puritanical rest is the order of the day with him on Sunday; no sight seeing then, however great the temptation. While at Naples we gave up seeing Pompeii, although we had paid 125 francs for tickets to take us there and back, which we all longed to visit it, but it was impossible without our traveling to Rome on Sunday, and we deferred according until a future occasion. This, however, probably will never come, for it is not to Dr. Talmage, who says the city is so large and there is so much to be seen in it that no one can afford to visit a place twice for sight seeing. The doctor, however, has found it within the possibilities of our itinerary and Sabbath observance to visit the Mamertine prison three times. He has made accurate measurements and drawn a careful diagram of this place before leaving Rome he also managed to break away a piece of the ancient time-honored mortar of the historic ruin, which he has labeled and dated in museum style. The Mamertine prison greatly impressed him. "Oh," he said, "that our church members could come here and see with their own eyes what Paul must have suffered, and then go home and in a measure relive his life. The trouble is, we get our religion too cheap, and too often value it at the price we get it."

From the Mamertine prison we started for the road to Ostia, the same which St. Paul had to take on his way to execution. "Doctor," said I, "are you not spending too much time on St. Paul? Is his history any way connected with your life of Christ?" "Indeed it is," he answered: "the more I study Paul's life the grander Jesus appears to me, for he alone could be the inspiration of such a life."

You would be surprised to see Dr. Talmage's collection of the pieces of stone which he has gathered already on this trip. One is a piece of marble, carrying distinct traces of the sculptor's art, and which once adorned a pillar in Nero's palace. Another piece was taken from the mosaic pavement of the Vomitory, an apartment found in the gorgeous baths of that inhuman monster, and where he and his guests retired, after eating a hearty meal, to tickle their throats and induce a complete disgorgement, thus making room for another meal. My readers will remember that six hours daily were consumed by Nero and his friends at dinner, or rather dinners, for during this time three meals, of two hours' duration each, were eaten. Then he has a piece from the rostrum on which Cicero and other eloquent orators discussed the questions of the day in the great Roman forum, and many other pieces, so that in the course of a three days' tour of inspection he has secured enough fractured masonry to tax a strong man's carrying powers and to knock a hole the size of a hundred dollar bill in his pocket book for freight, as he insists on carrying his stony treasures around with him with a view to increasing the stock, and here in Italy every pound of freight is charged, inclusive of personal baggage. Dr. Talmage is certainly not a shrewd buyer, and Italian sharks are reaping a royal harvest of Brooklyn shekels. After visiting Pompeii last week, he was led as a lamb to the slaughter by the guide into a museum where are sold articles made of the lava to be found in endless quantity about Vesuvius. Tempted by his evil genius, he inquired the value of a dozen unmounted medallions. Before he received full information as to that point he paid fifty francs (about $10) for them, to learn from Mrs. Talmage when he came home, and full of glee exhibited his marvelous purchase, that on Fulton street, Brooklyn, the same articles could be had for a quarter apiece, with a good sized discount on an order for a whole dozen.

Mrs. Talmage often finds herself compelled to remonstrate with her husband on his extravagance, for he would buy, if restraint were not forthcoming, every book that has any bearing on religion or on the trip, and every trinket offered that in any way is associated with places visited. She was appalled by the freight charges on the box of fragments he has collected, and gently advised economy. "Now, my dear," replied he, "there are two things I never economize on. One is health, the other is knowledge. I must feed my body with good victuals and plenty of them, and must have books to read. When I was a young man I ran in debt for books, and while I do not generally recommend that way of getting them, I never regretted it. There are lots of preachers who feed exclusively on books published thirty and forty years ago, and when I ask them, 'Why don't you supply your library with current works?' they reply that they cannot afford it. I believe them, and if they continue to feed on such material they never will be able to afford it. I think it very poor economy to economize on books."

One of the great points of interest in Rome was the Sacred Stairs, down which it is said Christ walked when leaving the presence of Pilate. No one is permitted to walk up these stairs in the customary way, although they are completely covered with a wooden frame, but he must temporarily call the knees into requisition to do the service of the feet. Having once ascended them in that manner and repeated on each of the twenty-eight steps a pater noster, the faithful disciple is relieved of whatever sins he may have committed during a period of nine years, and as the potency of this charm is so great that it can cover the past as well as the future, a person has to make the trip but eight times to get a complimentary pass for the entire season. Dr. Talmage stood by, and, with uncovered head, watched two men performing this penance. Then he turned away, saying: "Thank God for being born in a free country, with an open Bible, liberty of conscience and with no one standing between my Saviour and myself."

LOUIS KLOPSCH.

The Messenger Boy.

The diminutive professional messenger boy, with his bright face and tasty uniform, is to my mind a personage who deserves some little consideration. As a public institution he comes in for a good deal of abuse. He never goes on a message and returns with an answer without being "cussed" by the recipient of that answer for not moving faster; the jokes made at his expense by the newspaper wits and comedians of the stage would fill a book, and altogether his lot, I fancy, is one not exactly to be envied. And think of the hours he has; it is never less than twelve hours' service a day that he is called on to perform, and the most arduous sort of service at that. He is constantly on the move, never at rest; he must go into all sorts of places—often into places where is is not good for a boy of his years to enter—and he must always appear neat, brisk and cheerful, or he will stand in danger of being bounced. Something that never fails to excite my sympathy is the sight, late at night, of a worn out district messenger boy fast asleep (as I have often seen them) in the corner of a street car, with his message gripped faithfully in his chubby hand and an expression of premature old age on his tired features. I never see this last sight without resolving never to berate one of the youngsters for tardiness in going on my messages. The boys do their work well, and deserve a good word occasionally.—Chicago Journal.

Sharpening Knives.

It is a fact well known by dealers in cutlery, that not one man in fifty knows how to sharpen a pocket knife. A razor must be laid flat on the hone, being hollow ground and requiring a fine edge. The pocket knife, however, requires a stiff edge, and the moment it is laid flat on a stone, so as to touch the polished side, its edge is ruined. The blade must be held at an angle of 20 or 25 degs., and have an edge similar to a chisel. This is called the "camel," and is marked on all new knives by a fine white line which does not remove or touch the polished surface.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

His Toes on a Chain.

An Indianapolis man has an odd watch charm, according to this dispatch in The Enquirer, of Cincinnati: Several years ago two of his toes were amputated, and he preserved them in alcohol. Afterward the bottle was broken, and he threw the toes in a box in the garret, where they remained until recently. Meanwhile they had petrified and turned black as coal. Though shrunken in size, they continued perfect in form, and so he had them gold mounted, and now wears them pendant from his watch chain.

KAWEAH COLONY.

Result of Three Years' Work by a Socialist Colony in Sierra Nevada.

Most residents of this county have known that a colony of Socialists had been established in the Sierra Nevada mountains, on the Upper Kaweah, and had secured a foothold in the Giant Forest, but the progress they have made, what they propose to do, and their methods are understood by few.

The colony at present consists of about seventy-five persons, but is growing. Some of them have been on the site three years or more, all living in tents made by stretching canvas over frames, with double roofs and walls, which, added to carpets, big stoves and the usual comforts of more pretentious houses, make the cloth structures quite comfortable, even in the snows of a mountain winter. These tents are laid off in streets, water is piped in, and other conveniences are provided.

They have some flats of meadow land on which vegetables enough to meet the needs of the community are raised, and the general idea is to spread out in fruit and other products, as well as various lines of manufacture, until the colony produces about all it will require. The scheme also involves the operation of valley farms. Thus far they have confined their efforts to the building of a road, said by outsiders to be the best thoroughfare yet constructed into the mountains. Difficulties have not been evaded, but the grade has been followed wherever it led. Blasting has been done in places where a man could not get a foothold to drill, being let down with ropes. This will be a toll road.

The society has written bylaws for its government, but countenances neither churches nor saloons. The immediate administration of affairs is vested in a board of trustees, with a superintendent for each department of labor. Whenever a new member is admitted he is put at the work he is used to, and all are paid alike, viz., 30 cents an hour. A day's work is limited to eight hours, although a member may work any time less than this or none at all if he so elect. All work is paid for in scrip issued by the trustees, good for supplies or anything among members—in fact, a legal tender.

It is thought that this scrip can be made to circulate among outsiders in time by placing a premium on it in exchange for anything the colony may produce. At present it is kept at home. These people believe in neither interest nor profit, all articles being handled at cost.

Now, while the colony is getting upon its feet, it derives support from membership fees. A paid up membership costs $500, made up in monthly instalments of $5 each. When $100 is paid in, the member is entitled to move into the colony and go to work. There are many persons in this state, and even far east, who are paying up memberships with the expectation of some day joining the colony. This is true of professional men, who are not up to road building, but are waiting until the colony grows to need their services, when they will be ready to serve at 30 cents an hour. Any member may withdraw at any time if he becomes dissatisfied, and receive his full dividend besides what he has paid in. In joining, one must be recommended by two members as of good repute. The colony is now mostly American, with a scattering of Germans and Swedes.

A reserve fund is maintained to pay any who may wish to sever their connection with the organization. Then, whenever there is a surplus, a dividend is declared, this being based upon the time checks or scrip each holds. This is where the joker comes in on those who have lolled in the shade rather than work.

These dividends become private property, as we understand it, and may be so handled or turned into any of the enterprises under way. The private property in the colony, however, must be confined to a house lot and personal effects. The timber lands, it title is secured as expected, while they must be taken up in severalty, will be turned in and owned in common.—Tulare (Cal.) Register.

Listening to the Mocking Birds.

A writer, who has recently visited the Bridal Veil Falls in the Yosemite valley, thus speaks of the mocking birds found in that vicinity: "Millions of brown coated birds there were everywhere, until the whole of our very natures seemed permeated with their music. Sometimes low and sweet, again sad and plaintive, and then full, rich and triumphant, like a pæan of joy and gladness, while we looked at each other in wondering silence. Just as it seemed that the melody was unsupportably sweet, and that our hearts could not contain more without the relief of tears or shouts, the wind died away and the water again struck with an awesome roar into its rocky hollow with a force that made the earth tremble, and was again lashed to furious foam, and the song of the mocking bird hushed. Thus it went on ever and ever alternately, and has for ages, the song of the birds and the thunderous reverberation of the cataract."

A "Settler" for Mrs. X.

The other day we overheard a table conversation substantially like this:

"What, dear, you haven't heard about it?"

"No, dearie, not a word."

"Why, you see, Mrs. X (a very prominent lady) tried to get Mrs. Z's (another prominent lady) cook away from her, and actually went to Mrs. Z's house when Mrs. Z was away and offered the cook more money."

"My, my! What did Mrs. Z do about it?"

"Well, the next time they met at a state dinner Mrs. Z didn't notice her. Some one who sat between them said:

"'Mrs. Z, you know Mrs. X, do you not?'

"'N-n-no,' said Mrs. Z, 'I believe not. She sometimes calls on my cook, I understand, but I believe we do not exchange those courtesies. Waiter, another of the breadsticks, please.'"—Washington Post.

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Large Reunion Groups and all Out-Door Work.

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SPRING BEDS,
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Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

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MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

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COACH TRIMMINGS,

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with a large stock of

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B. & B.

What a dollar can buy in the way of Black Dress Silks. Generally speaking the $1 grades of Black Silks are not very satisfactory to service and appearance, but at this speceial silk sale, both these qualities are richly supplied.

These lots are all special fortunate purchases of large quantities at cut prices, and we can recommend them as extra qualitses and 10 to 20 per cent. better than usual qualities and values sold at $1.

24 inch Black Gros Grain Silks $1
24 in. Black Silk Rhadame, $1
24 in. Black Silk Faille Francaise, $1
21 inch Black Peau de Soie, $1
21 in. Black Armure Royal, $1

So much for $1 values. What of the finer qualities? They are here too in these extensive Silk stocks in all grades, qualities, weaves and makes to suit all tastes, at $1 to $3 50 per yard. Many fancy weaves this season in Black Silks.

Colors, too, are in great demand.

NEW COLORED SILK ARMOURS,
NEW COLORED SILK RHADAMES,
NEW COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE,
NEW COLORED SURAHS,
NEW COLORED GROS GRAINS,

In all the ultra shades for street and house wear, as also in evening shades.

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For samples of these special $1 value mentioned above, and also of anything else in Dry Goods you may be interested in from medium to finest qualities. Then compare the prices for like qualities. This extensive business we are building and adding to daily on the basis of small profits and increased patronage; an old idea, but none better.

Our Catalogue and Fashion Journal too may aid you on determining on the style and fabrics in your Fall and Winter purchases. Free.

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115, 117, 119, 121

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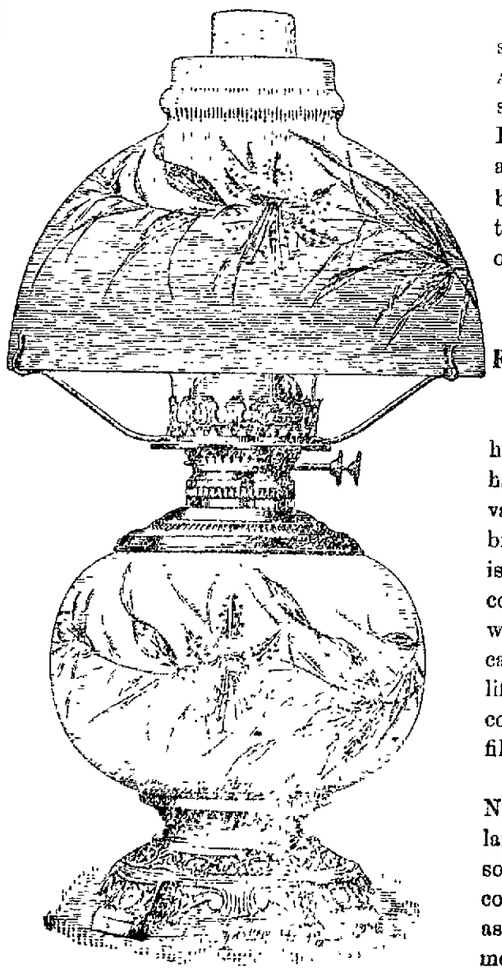

We would have it understood that this lamp is NOT ADVERTISED AS AN ARTICLE FOR SALE. $1.70 will not buy it. It is worth double that amount and cannot be bought for anything near that price anywhere. It is offered as a premium to gain NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and as a bonus to our FAITHFUL OLD ONES.

It stands about 18 inches high and presents a very handsome appearance. The vase is porcelain with heavy bronze base. The oil tank is made of a single piece of copper, pressed into form without seams, so that oil cannot escape and can be lifted out of the vase for convenience of cleaning and filling.

The burner is a patent No. 2 duplex, giving two large brilliant flames, and is so constructed as to make combustion as nearly perfect as possible, giving the utmost light from the oil consumed. It is not liable to get out of order. The shade is porcelain, made to match the vase, supported by a handsome brass tripod. The decorations in colors, painted by hand, are very artistic, and on the whole is such a lamp as would be an ornament to any parlor.

The only CONDITION upon which we sell the lamp at this price is that the purchaser must be a subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT. Non-subscriber can enclose one dollar and THE INDEPENDENT will be mailed for one year, and thus become eligible to this offer.

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Our dress goods stock—too large to go into detail.

Home spun all wool suitings, 50 inches wide, 35c a yard.

Double width all wool colored cashmeres, good quality, 35c a yard.

40 inch wide, all wool, fine Henrietta finish cashmeres, 40c a yard.

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These would be good at 15c a yard more. Doubt if you ever matched them at 20c higher price.

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Fine Black Silks—The finest makes of Europe and America—Gros Grains, 60c to $4 a yard. Dozens of other elegant weaves including alll the new ones of the season in just as complete and comprehensive assortments.

The Cloak Rooms—The cloth garments we carry are the best, most stylish and most substantially made.

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DR. TALMAGE IN ROME.

A Service at St. Peter's, with a Good Look at the Pope.

DR. TALMAGE'S IMPRESSIONS.

A View of Pope Leo—Notable Opinions Which Made It Memorable—The Beatification of a French Martyr in St. Peter's.

[Copyright, 1889, by American Press Association.]

ROME, Nov. 13.—Shortly after our arrival in Rome we learned that on Sunday, at 3 in the afternoon, there was to be a beatification, prior to his being canonized, of a French martyr who had sacrificed his life in China. The services of beatification, we were further informed, would take place in one of the large chapels of St. Peter's, and the pope would be present and take an active part in them. This last was the crowning attraction, as his holiness now rarely appears in public, and tickets of admission were exceedingly hard to procure. These had been issued by the papal authorities free of charge, but commanded a considerable price, so eager was the inquiry for them. Five were bought for our party, including Dr. Talmage, who would be able to attend after fulfilling his engagement in the morning of Sunday. An hour before the time appointed we arrived at St. Peter's, where we waited in the front rank of over ten thousand people seeking admission. A detachment of the Swiss papal guard, all stalwart, fine looking fellows, dressed in bright uniforms, held the crowd in check until a very numerous male choir and a small army of guards had passed into the cathedral and taken their positions. The guards drew up on either side of the main entrance along the entire length of the chapel, after which the waiting crowd was admitted at their right and left. Within a few moments the chapel was filled with a dense throng. People crowded each other to such an extent that many individuals were fairly wedged in and were utterly incapable of moving an inch in any direction. As we had ascertained that the pope would walk up the middle aisle between the two rows of Swiss guards, we endeavored to get as close to the soldiers as possible, and by persistent effort we succeeded in getting into the front row of the crushing crowd. The chapel, it appeared to me, was about three hundred feet long, and the people were divided by intervening soldiers into two huge throngs, facing each other the entire length of the interior, each crowd fringed off in front by the brilliant uniforms of the soldiers. At 3, papal officers and chamberlains, archbishops, bishops and foreign representatives at the Vatican came straggling in. By this time, as you must suppose, the temperature of the air in the chapel had reached fever heat, and the vast concourse was literally a mass of perspiring humanity. Inquiring of a bystander, the hour being now considerably past that announced, whether the pope was usually not punctual in filling his engagements, I was told that in earlier years, when his physical health was good, he was a model of punctuality, always promptly on time, but this had been less and less the case with increasing years and bodily infirmities. Of these the recollection was a painful one, that on the public occasion preceding this in which he had participated, his weakness was so great that he had to be carried in to the services and fainted while assisting in them. There was no telling this time when he would arrive, but it would be probably not much before 4 o'clock. At half-past 3, the perspiration was streaming down Dr. Talmage's face, in full view of a great many people, for he was one of the tallest persons in the crowd. The circumstances of delay became more and more distressing, and every now and then the guards permitted people who could not bear the suffocating pressure to pass out between their majestic ranks. The sturdy American preacher held his ground without flinching, and beguiled the time by getting up a conversation with an officer of the Swiss troops, who could converse fluently in the English language. Immediately behind our party was a band of students preparing for the ministry. They recognized Dr. Talmage and were much pleased to see him.

LEO XIII.

A movement throughout the chapel, which everybody who has stood on Broadway waiting for a procession to pass can realize, meant that the pope was coming. About twenty-five cardinals preceded him in the procession, of which he was the central figure, as many following him as he walked between the ranks of the soldiers. Every head bared as the kindly, sweet-faced old man, smiling pleasantly all the way, passed along, pronouncing benedictions as he went, bestowed impartially on the multitudes standing in compact masses to his right and left, and on the favored nuns and secular dignitaries—of whom I believe I have no such a term before—who occupied seats in what a profane pen might call the choir. He raised his hands, wafting patriarchal blessings in every direction, excepting when one and another of the faithful, in an ecstacy of devotion, fell kneeling before him and fervently kissed his hands or the robe he wore. The pope seemed both pleased and touched at these expressions of devout veneration. His face beamed as with a heavenly smile, and he appeared in his fragility as one only waiting for the summons from on high.

Having reached the altar he knelt and offered an inaudible prayer, which seemed to last a very long time. Indeed, I noticed that one of the cardinals, who was evidently under the impression that his holiness had become absorbed in his devotions, went over and whispered to him. The pope then arose, about fifteen minutes after he had reached the altar, and retraced his steps by the way that he had gone. His return was accompanied with the same manifestations of popular veneration as had appeared on his way to the altar. One of these was so impressively touching and beautiful that it is stamped on my memory, never to be forgotten. A little girl dressed in white advanced and kissed the hand of the holy father, who rewarded her with the sweetest of smiles, and when she arose from her knees he took her hand and gently pressed it in his. Then he passed graciously on. At the pope's departure the people gradually filed out.

In these days of much travel and widespread knowledge of public men, it is not surprising that Dr. Talmage was recognized and cordially greeted by not a few folks from different cities of the United States. Brooklyn and Cincinnati were most numerously represented on this occasion. Among those who took part in this informal reception was Dr. Farrelly, acting rector of the American college in Rome. Dr. Talmage was asked how the pope impressed him. He replied, perhaps—and I am sure I hope so—with a more correct judgment of Leo XIII's physical capabilities than mine: "The pope looks like a genial good old grandfather, at least ten years younger than he is said to be. His eyes are as keen as a hawk's and gentle as a dove's. Many of the cardinals do not seem to possess half his strength, and I believe he will outlive most of them."

"Don't you consider it idolatrous,' persisted his interrogator, "to bow down to the pope and kiss his hand?"

"No," replied the Brooklyn preacher, "I do not. I have no reason to suppose that deference shown to him implies more of the worshipful spirit than deference exhibited towards the president of the United States. That, I think, is to be taken as a substitute for the patriotic spirit."

"What in the proceedings of today impressed you most, doctor?" asked a lady from Brooklyn.

"The earnestness of the people," was his reply. Being asked what he thought of the services, he said: "I am not enough of the ecclesiastic to understand all this ceremony concerning the beatification of a martyr. If, however, half of what they say in regard to this particular martyr is true, the Lord made him a saint long before this. He was, as I understand it, a missionary in China, giving his life to the poor and destitute until he was imprisoned. Then every day he was taken from prison and cruelly beaten until the time came for his martyrdom." LOUIS KLOPSCH.

Caraccas Spanish.

A correspondent of the Chicago News writes from Caraccas detailing some of his laughable experiences with the Spanish language as it is there spoken. Some of the most amusing of these curiosities of language are on the bills of fare.

One item that appeared almost daily was "garden eggs." We studied over this for a time, and finally, out of curiosity, we ordered some. It turned out to be egg plant.

Another puzzle was "papas en camisas." A "camisa" means in ordinary speech a night-shirt or the jacket of a pajama, and the natural inference seemed to be that we had landed among a set of cannibals, who were serving up somebody's papa in his night-shirt.

But "papas" in Spanish means potatoes, and this mysterious article of food proved to be nothing more dreadful than steamed potatoes with the skins, or jackets, on.

A cantaloupe is called a "melone," and the word as pronounced sounds very much like the name of a numerous and highly respected Irish family. It made us laugh to call for a "maloney," and we thought it still more amusing when we heard a woman's bonnet called "begorra."

But there are queerer things than this in the Spanish language. The pupil of the eye, for example, is "the little girl of the eye," and the nostrils—not quite so poetical a subject—are "the windows of the nose."

The "dado" is the finger, and the thumb is "la dado pulgar." "Pulga" means flea, and the thumb therefore is the "flea finger"—a fact which illustrates one of the principal occupations of the people.

Screech Owl at a Negro Merry Making.

Though thin faces and fantastic costumes were strikingly real in the bright light that would flash up as a faggot crumbled, when this flickered down to a soft glow the gathering and scene was ghastly in the extreme. Off to the rear of the hut, which afforded an animated foreground, tall gums, cypress and water oaks reared their heights. In one of these a screech owl had taken up his post and sent shivers down the spinal columns of his listeners with his discordant and gruesome cries. When this ill omened bird alights near a negro's cabin and begins his clamor, the husband sticks the tongs in the fire to avert the death which the bird's presence is believed to foretell, and casts a handful of salt in the fire to rid the vicinity of its obnoxious presence.—T. P. Henry

Chokys.

A controversy having arisen [illegible] for instance [illegible] this queer word before [illegible] was left undecided owing to a doubt as to whether a trace of its use could be discovered in Elizabeth's century. In the regulations of King Edward VI. to the cathedrals, in 1547, they are forbidden to "use any wanton, filthie, chokyng, scornefull or taunting wordes."—Notes and Queries.

Put Up Your Cash

A Michigan woman husked 321 bushels of corn in six days, besides getting three meals per day, whaling six young 'uns and attending to the regular Monday wash. If you folks down in Ohio or Indiana have a champion husker, just trot her out and put up your dudads.—Detroit Free Press.

AN OPERATOR'S STORIES.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD RAILROAD TELEGRAPHER.

Locomotive Engineers and Their Ways. The Scared Brakeman Getting "Time" from the Operator—An Engineer Who Thought a Signal Was Shown As a Joke.

The telegraph operator stopped after taking a press dispatch describing a railroad accident and chatted with the reporter. The news that had been coming in over the wire brought up reminiscences of the days when he had been in charge of a little station on a railroad.

"A railway telegrapher," he said, "is brought into close relationship with other employes of the road, but between the engineers and himself there exists a friendship that dates back from the first time the engineer has signed an order at his office or by the motion of his hand, as he flew by the office, asked for time when he had exceeded the maximum speed.

"Several years' connection with a railroad and in the companionship of these men has convinced me that a more brave, nervy, reckless, daredevil and kind hearted set of men do not exist. Block signals and traveling train masters have eliminated the reckless part of their nature to a great extent, but the nerve, bravery and kind heartedness still remain and will until the end of time, as only men of this caliber make railroad engineers and stick to the business.

"Some ten years ago, when a boy of 18, I was located as night operator at New Freedom, on the Northern Central railway, about fifty miles north of Baltimore. The signal tower was situated at a point called Summit, where the road was down grade about nine miles south, almost to Parkton, the next telegraph station, and about eight miles north to Glen Rock, the next telegraph station in that direction. At that time empty engines, known as 'pushers,' were sent out from York, twenty miles north, to push heavy freight trains over the summit, follow on to Parkton and push a train north. It was the greatest delight of the engineers of these 'pushers' and the through freights, too, to lay to at my office, get me to give them five or seven minutes—that is, say they had left that length of time before, and then 'fall' down the hill to Glen Rock or Parkton, as the case may be. Times innumerable did they make the 'fall' at the rate of a mile a minute, but the given time saved them from censure.

"One night Barney Riley—a better man never pulled a throttle—(I think he is a passenger engineer now) came south on a through freight. He had for a front brakeman a man from the country districts surrounding Marysville, the northern end of the division, who was making his first trip and knew little about the trials of railroading. As the engine swept by Barney held up his open hand asking for five minutes, which I duly credited him with. How fast he went down the hill that night will never be known to a certainty, but it must have been like the wind, as I learned afterward that he induced the operator at Parkton to give him additional time, and that the poor brakeman left his train at that station and returned home on the next passenger train, vowing that he had all the railroad experience he desired and solemnly declared that it took all his energies to hold on to the car he was on, and that had the train left the track it would have kept going for a mile at least across the country.

"The engineers and operators along the line at that time, said the operator, were continually playing jokes on each other, and the idea that I was joking came very near costing an engineer his life. It occurred in this way: Block signals were not in vogue at that time, and our orders only called for the holding of freight trains five minutes apart. Our signals consisted of red, white and blue. Red to stop, blue to run slow or caution, and white denoted a clear track. The blue signal was seldom used, if at all. The engineer in question came north on a regular freight schedule. Ahead of him was an extra freight. The extra had passed my station, but about a mile north, down the hill, had stopped to take several cars off the siding. In doing this several minutes had been consumed. Immediately after they had passed the tower I lowered the red signal as usual and kept it down the required five minutes. I had observed the lights on the extra's caboose away down the track and divined its purpose. To display the white light to the next train north I had a perfect right, as the extra was shifting was supposed to be clear of my juris diction.

"The extra, having concluded its shifting, pulled out and the lights of the caboose disappeared around the bend. As they did so the regular train north came into sight around the bend south of my office and some sudden impulse made me lower the blue light. Now, as I have before remarked, this blue light was never used, and when it was flashed in the eyes of this engineer he took it as a joke, and as he was a fleet late proceeded to go down the hill at the usual gait.

"He had a heavy train back of him and it seems he was not aware that the extra was ahead of him. All went well until he dashed around a sharp curve about half a mile south of Glen Rock, when the danger signal was flashed at him by the flagman of the extra, who not expecting the regular to be so close on his heels, was only a few yards back from his caboose.

"The engineer, who had set brakes, reversed his engine and turned to leave the step to jump when he found the brake door leading to his post of duty had been slammed to by the jar of reversing the engine. Before it could be opened the crash came, and the engineer found himself buried under the debris of about fifteen empty box cars. He was taken out but slightly bruised, and thankful for his narrow escape. He afterward told me he thought I was joking when I put down the blue light on him, but in the future, he said, he would have more respect for a blue signal light."—Washington Star

HE MARCHED WITH SHERMAN TO THE SEA;

Trudged all the way on foot, over mountain and through morass, carrying knapsack and gun, slept on brush heaps to keep out of the mud, caught cold, from the effects of which his friends thought he would never recover. Lingering with slow consumption for many years, he saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised in a country newspaper, and he determined to try it. A few bottles worked a change; six months' continued use cured him. Always too independent to ask his country for a pension, he now says he needs none. He helped save his country, he saved himself! Consumption is Lung-scrofula. For scrofula, in all its myriad forms, the "Discovery" is an unequaled remedy. It cleanses the system of all blood-taints from whatever cause arising, and cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, and kindred ailments. It is **guaranteed** to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be refunded. Sold by druggists.

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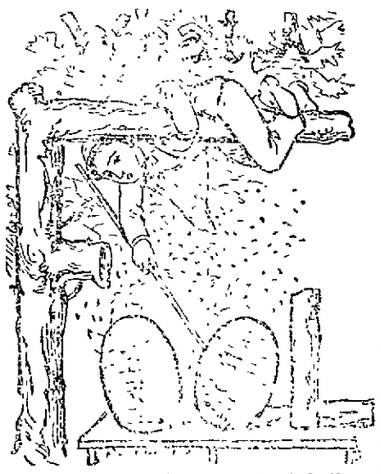

Cincinnati, Oct. 10th, 1888.

Wolff & Randolph, Phila.—Gentlemen—I was a little shocked when I saw what the case of vesta signal. Those are sea[illegible] in the [illegible] were strikingly handsome, and asked him what kind of brass a one you used. "We use Acme Blacking," he replied. Had you ever a trouble with it on account of its not drying on? "No sir-ee!" When I bought the last bottle three years ago I received no directions as to [illegible] them. Directions? I never thought of that. I only got a bottle with the cork, and that, stuck on the neck of bottle, [illegible] Acme Blacking is all you claim for it.

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The edition for 1890 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisshere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fourth of a century. It combines, withthe soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue for Hostetters Almanac for 1890 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, The Hostteter Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipr of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who can not procure one in his neighborhood.

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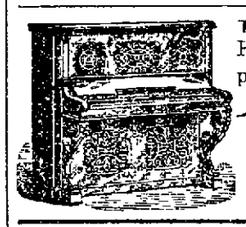

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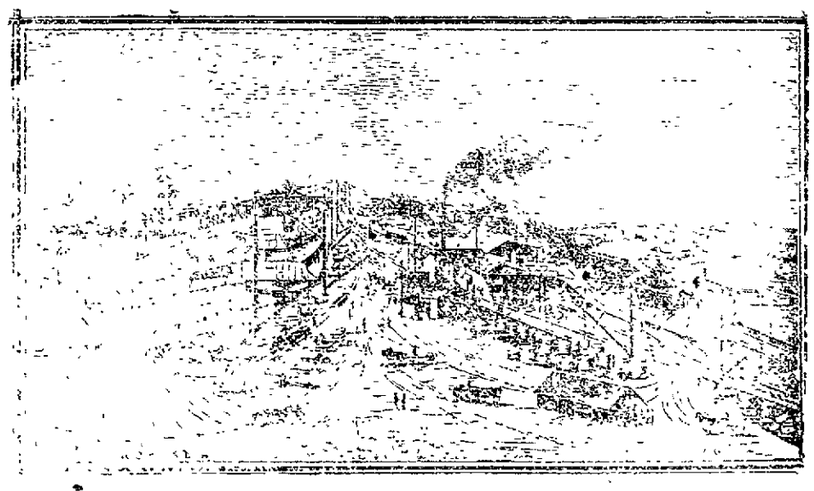

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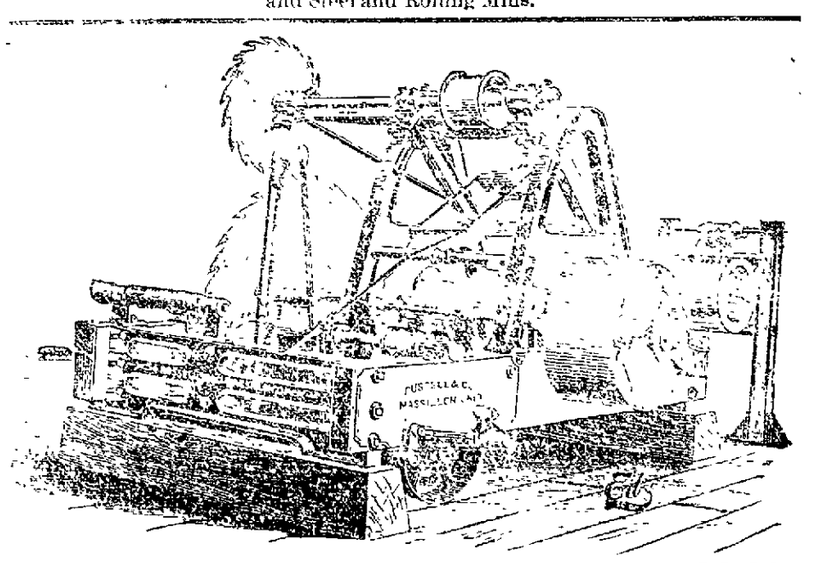

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MINERS' CONVENTION.

THE MASSILLON DISTRICT MEN MEET AT FULTON.

Endorse the Eight Hour Day Movement, Elect Officers, and Choose Delegates for the Indianapolis Convention.

The convention of miners and mine laborers of sub-district 3 of District 10, N. P. U., held at Canal Fulton December 7, was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by J. P. Jones, sub-district president. Mr. Jones appointed the following committee on credentials: John Ronan, James Ryan, Wm. Gern.

The committee on resolutions consisted of the following persons: Nicholas Hocking, John Mark, James Ryan and E. Lewis.

Auditing committee—James Humphrey, John M. Evans, William Gern.

The committee on credentials reported the following named persons entitled to seats in the convention: John Swailer, Justus; John Mark, West Massillon No 1; Frank Hartzbach, West Massillon No. 2; Nicholas Hocking, Central; Frank Walsh, Blaine; James Ryan, Mingle wood; John Ronan, Clover Hill; John Humphrey, Lake View; John M Evans, Sees; William Gern, Clinton; John Blank, Hernorook; J. P. Jones, North Lawrence; Dennis Moylan, North Lawrence; C Lewis, Krumroy.

The convention having thus been organized, the question arose, there being miners represented who were not paying to the organization, how shall the vote be taken on questions that may come up before the convention? On motion it was carried that all miners represented have a vote.

The next order of business was the election of sub-district officers. Mr. J. P. Jones, the present incumbent was re-elected president. Mr. Dennis Moylan having positively declined to stand for re-election, a spirited contest took place for secretary-treasurer between Mr. John Solan and Mr. James Gorman. Solan having received a majority of all votes cast, was declared elected secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year.

The next question was: shall we elect a delegate at large to represent this district in the State and National Conventions which will be held at Columbus in January?

Motion that we elect a delegate at large to represent this district, but that the various mines in the district shall have the privilege of sending their own delegates as heretofore. Motion carried

The next order of business was to elect delegates to the interstate convention to be held at Indianapolis Dec. 18. Mr. Cameron Miller had been previously elected at a joint meeting of the Warwick shaft, Drake slope and Sippo mines. It was decided to send two to represent the district at the convention. There was a motion before the convention to send four delegates; the motion was amended to send two; the amendment carried by a majority of the votes in the election for the two delegates, Mr. J. P. Jones, of North Lawrence and Mr. Jenkin Reese, of Lakeview. Having received a majority of the votes cast they were duly declared elected. In order to defray their expenses a levy of fifteen cents per man was ordered from the miners which they will represent.

The delegates were instructed to vote for eight hour days. On the question of a defease fund, the convention was to take no action on it whatever.

The next order of business was the question of deficent work in this district. At the mines of the Onio and Pennsylvania Coal Company they will not pay the Massillon scale for deficient work, consequently at the Clover Hill mine there are a good many of the men idle.

The convention passed the following resolutions: That the officers of the N. P. U. take immediate action in the cases of these mines, and that the miners working in rooms which do not call for deficiency share up their work with those working in deficient rooms.

As the miners of the Millport Coal Company's mine are separating their coal, therefore be it

Resolved. By the miners of the Tuscarawas valley, in convention assembled, that they denounce the action of said miners and urge them to discontinue their practices.

The convention endorsed the re-election of the present officials of District No 10 of the N. P. U. It also endorsed Mr. Dennis Moylan for member of state executive board.

The auditing committee having examined the books of the secretary-treasurer found there was received during the year the sum of $95.50, and paid out $95.75, making a debt of 25 cents.

The convention adjourned. The best of order prevailed from beginning to end.

FROM THE ASYLUM WALLS.

A Letter from a Miner Now at the Toledo Institution.

The following is from a former correspondent at North Lawrence:

NEW ASYLUM, TOLEDO, Nov, 28.

I have the permission from Dr. Tobey to write you a few items to your valuable paper. The buildings here are built of brick. There are two dining halls, one for the male patients and one for the female. There are twenty cottages ten for the female and ten for the male patients, and two hospitals, one male and one female. Each cottage has a capacity of fifty; two strong wards, one for males and one for females, with one hundred in each. The capacity at the present time is 1,000. There are two infirm wards, one male and one female; one kitchen where they do all the cooking. Everything is heated by natural gas piped from Findlay, a distance of fifty miles. The institution is lighted by Edison's incandescent electric lights. It is a town in itself. They have new carpenter, machine, shoe and tailor shops and a laundry—everything that is needed at this kind of an institution. The treatment is good, and when any patient is abused Dr. Tobey discharges the attendant. The patients dare not do any fighting or they are locked up by themselves. On the 27th of November they had a masquerade ball. I never witnessed such a masquerade dance. One hundred and forty male and female patients and employes were masked. Spectators from the city of Toledo were there, and were very much surprised by the good behavior of the inmates and the way everything went off. Dr. Tobey was so much pleased over the grand occasion that he did not know how to thank them. They have their own orchestra here, and a brass band and string orchestra. Prizes were given to the best dressed, most comically dressed and the best clown. Yours truly,

R. J. BROWN.

Dalton.

Mr. George Schultz is on the grand jury, and has been retained two weeks.

C. C. Cochran, who has been letting contracts for paving streets at Martin's Ferry O., is home for the winter

Christ Wenger shipped one car of stock to East Liberty, on Tuesday. He ships nearly every week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Houghton, who have been spending their honey-moon in Columbus, Cincinnati and other places, returned on last Faiday night. Mr. Houghton has a severe attack of quinsy and has been kept in for a few days.

Mr. F. Z. Groff, of Sippo, has been here several times on professional business, attending McIntosh & Ralston's sick horse.

One night last week our streets were in an uproar over some joke that had been gotten up by the boys. The language that was used was unbecoming, and should not have been allowed.

The corporation lot, where the game of croquet has been indulged in all summer, still keeps open, and it seems as is the players will be on hand all winter.

Newman.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ickes arrived here from Toledo last Saturday, and will make their home with their son John.

Grandpa Forrest returned last week from his extended visit to Scotland, looking hale and hearty. Rumor has it that a Mrs. Forrest, sr., is soon to follow.

The struggle now going on in the Democratic camp for United States senator has developed the fact that the monopolists and millionaires are not all members of the Republican party, as the Democratic stumpers would have us believe during the campaign. There is a millionaire and his name is Brice, residence New York, who has held a mortgage on the Democratic party for some time, who has given out that he will foreclose in January, 1890, and the United States senatorship must bring more than the usual two-thirds valuation, for the property is in an excellent location and the climate—well, it is just to his liking.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Williams, of West Brookfield, spent Sunday at the farm of Mr. Williams's mother.

While we were in the act of writing about our mines doing so well, last week, they all stopped short, and have done scarcely anything since. The cause is attributed to the open weather.

Volcano mine is the title and Phil A. Young and John Prasar are the proprietors of an opening being made to catch some remnants of coal left by the old Sprankle mine.

The Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company will erect an entirely new works on the property recently purchased from Wm. G. Miller, and it will be on a much larger scale than the present works.

December 10.

North Lawrence.

Mr. William Head, who has been very low with lung fever, is improving slowly. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge of this village. He has the best of care.

Don't forget the free social to be given by the K. of P. on Christmas eve.

Water is still boiling at Clover Hill. Our district president, John P. Jones, has been trying to settle the difficulty with the operator, as nothing can be settled with the mine boss. Last Saturday a week ago, Mr. John P. Jones met Mr. Barney, paymaster at the bank, and explained the trouble, which was deficient work, all places calling for deficiency or extra work. This company will not pay for working such places and after quite an argument on both sides Mr. Barney ordered the mine boss, McFestrestone, to give each and every miner who was working a deficiency place, a new one, that was not deficient. This the mine boss refused to do, although he has from twenty-eight to thirty rooms ready to turn.

A little trouble has been existing among the Minglewood men. One miner turned a room out of an old face entry and demanded full pay for the work for which the boss only paid half. The bank committee was then called in and reported to the men. The men declared in favor of the boss, the miners having had great advantage by doing so.

Elton.

We regret to chronicle the illness of Mrs. Catherine Jones, the obliging clerk and former postmistress, at Mrs. Thomas's.

A Christmas tree at McFarren's church Christmas evening, and exercises by the children.

Mr. John Kouth has been circulating among his old friends the past week.

B. P. Baughman was in Massillon and Canton Monday.

Evan Owens spent Sunday at home.

Mr. Walter Hollinger visited his sister, Mrs. Anna Burkert, last week.

Theodore Plober is making his home at Sam McFarren's.

Miss Annie Braden, of West Lebanon, expects to start to Iowa soon to stay with her sister, Mrs. Allie Stoppiet, who is seriously ill.

The prospect for work at the new mine is more hopeful.

Grove City.

The mine has made half runs the past month.

John Morgan, of Navarre, has taken the contract for sinking the Pigeon Run air shaft, and work will be commenced at once.

Wm. Wefller's new residence is completed and he will move in the near future.

Edward Smith is second driver at the Pigeon Run mine, and not boss driver, as the West Brookfield correspondent said.

County trade is again at a stand still, owing in part to the terrible bad road on West Tremont street. Councilmen please notice that filling up with clay should be looked after. Complaints are frequently made; for instance, one man states that his horse took the shafts and walked off, leaving him in his rig, on Monday evening.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Guy Hecker was on Wednesday signed by the Pittsburg club to play first base.

Wesley Parker, a farm employe, was killed by the cars at a crossing in Sharon on Wednesday.

John Habberlin, one of the most prominent Tammany hall politicians of the Third assembly district, died suddenly at the Willard Parker hospital of diphtheria.

Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, in conversation with a press representative in Pittsburg, says that the dependent pension bill will be passed by the present congress.

A revision of the vote for school committee in Boston shows, on the face of the returns, the election of Isabel C. Burrows in place of Dr. J. A. McDonald, Democrat and Republican.

Premature Explosion.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—By the premature explosion of a cannon used in firing a salute yesterday G. W. Fouche was badly burned and blown up, and will probably lose his sight: B. W. Blanton had a hand shattered, his arm lacerated and was otherwise injured. Several others were slightly injured. The cannon was that used in firing a salute when South Carolina seceded from the Union. It was some years ago fished out of the river, where it had been thrown when Sherman's army was about to enter the city.

Three Missing Prominent Citizens.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 12.—Dispatches from Seattle, Washington, state that nothing whatever has been heard of the three missing prominent citizens, Dr. T. T. Miner, G. Morris Haller and Louis Cox, and the fears of their families and friends have at last grown into the conviction that some misfortune and perhaps death has befallen them.

A Sensational Suit for Damages.

YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Lucy Strock yesterday afternoon commenced suit against her brother, Alexander Maurer, a wealthy farmer, asking a judgment for $8,000 damages. She alleges that he assaulted her, striking her in the face and badly bruising her person. As the parties are well known the suit causes a sensation.

A Pittsburg Pickpocket Convicted.

CANTON, Dec. 12.—Harry Elwood, a Pittsburg boy, was to-day found guilty in the common pleas court of pocket picking. He, in company with a companion, went through the pockets of a passenger on a street car during the G. A. R. reunion here in August. Sentence was reserved.

Four-Story Mill Collapses.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 12.—Shavely's large four-story stone mill at Lexington, this county, collapsed yesterday morning from the weight of grain in the upper floors, completely wrecking the structure. The millhands made miraculous escapes, but no one was injured. The loss will be large.

Dr. Higbee's Condition Unchanged.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 12.—Dr. Higbee, state superintendent of public instruction, remains in an unconscious condition and the attending physician is unable to give an opinion as to the ultimate effect of the paralytic stroke with which he was stricken.

To Succeed the Late Mr. Thaw.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Mr. William H. Barnes, of this city, was yesterday elected a director of the Pennsylvania railroad, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Thaw, of Pittsburg.

A Cloud Burst.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Dec. 12.—A cloud burst over Perry's Mill last night. Five houses were washed down stream. Joseph E. Easton was drowned. There were several narrow escapes from death.

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Money loaned at stringent rates at times; highest, 9 per cent.; lowest, 1 per cent: closing, 4 per cent.

Exchange closed steady; posted rates, $4.81@4.85½; actual rates, $4.83½@4.83¾ for 60 days and $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand.

Government bonds closed steady; currency, 6s, 1.15 bid; 4s coupon, 1.27 bid; 4½s do, 1.04½ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 1.15 bid; do sinking funds, 1.14½ bid; centrals, 1.11 bid.

State bonds, nominal.

New York Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

FLOUR—Closed fairly active and steady; unchanged; southern flour closed barely steady; unchanged.

RYE—Dull.

BARLEY—Nominal.

BUTTER—Steady; unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet, unchanged

EGGS—Quiet and weak; fresh eastern firsts, 26@27c; western do, 25½@26c, Canadian do, 20@25c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined quiet and lower; granulated, 6c; cubes, 6¼c; mould A, 7⅜c; yellows, 4 15-16@5⅛c.

COFFEE—Spot closed firm; fair Rio, 19¾c

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.

WHEAT—Market quiet, ⅛@¼c higher.

CORN—Market dull and lower, closing ⅛@¼c lower.

OATS—Market quiet and without material change.

PROVISIONS—Were quiet and fluctuations were within narrow limits, closing without important change.

Pittsburg Markets.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.

BUTTER—Creamery, Elgin, 29@30c, Ohio do, 27@28c, fresh dairy packed, 24@26c, country rolls, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Ohio, 11@11½c; New York, 11½c; limburger, 12c; domestic sweitzer, 11@13c; imported sweitzer, 29½c.

EGGS—25@26c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUITS—Apples—fancy, $2.50@3.00 per barrel; California pears, $2.50@3.00 a box; cranberries, $8.50@9.50 per barrel, Malaga grapes, large barrel, $8.00

GAME—Squirrels, 75@1.00 per dozen, quail, $1.00 per dozen, prairie chickens, $1.50@2.00 per dozen, pheasants, $1.50@2.00 per dozen; rabbits, $1.50@1.75 per dozen, venison saddle, 15@16c per pound, venison carcass, 12@15c per pound.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c a pair; dressed, 8@9c a lb; ducks, $0.75 per pair; geese, $1.25@1.50 per pair; live turkeys, 10@11c per lb; dressed turkeys, 12@13c per lb.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, from store, 55@60c; on track, 45@50c, cabbages, $1.00@2.00 a hundred, celery, 10c per dozen, Jerseys, $1.00@1.25, turnips, $1.00@1.50 per barrel; onions, $2.00 per barrel.

WHEAT—New No. 2 red, 84@85c; No. 3, 80@82c.

OATS—No 2 white, 28@28c, extra No. 3, 26@28c, mixed, 27@28c.

FLOUR—Jobbing prices—Fancy winter and spring patents, $5.00@5.50, winter straight, $4.25@4.50; clear winter, $4.00@4.25; straight XXXX bakers, $3.50@4.00; rye flour, $3.50@4.75.

HAY—Baled timothy, No. 1, $11.25@11.50; No. 2 do, $8.00@9.00; loose from wagon, $11.00@12.00, according to quality; No. 2 prairie hay, $7.00@8.00, packing do, $4.25@7.50.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 12.

CATTLE—Receipts, 410 head; shipments, 600 head; market slow; prime, $4.10@4.30; fair to good, $3.50@3.75; common, $2.75@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head; market fair; Philadelphias, $3.70@3.80; Yorkers, $3.60@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 800 head; market slow; prime, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.25@4.60; common, $3.00@3.25; lambs, $4.00@6.25.

Investigation Asked

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Representative Butterworth introduced a resolution this morning to investigate the ballot box forgery case. His resolution provides for a committee of five which was appointed by the speaker.

A Great Capture.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 12.—Three opium smugglers and $22,000 worth of opium were captured here this morning. This is the most important capture ever made on the Pacific coast by the revenue officers.

There is an apprehension in the mind of the general public that there is an unlimited production of silver compared with gold. This is far from being the case. The production of silver the world over is estimated to be about $135,000,000 per annum, at, say, a valuation of $1 per ounce. The production of gold is over $100,000,000 per annum. United States and Mexico produce nearly 75 per cent. of silver and 25 per cent. of gold. Australia, South America and African gold fields are the large yielders of gold. At the present time it is estimated that the "arts" use fully 60 per cent. of the production of silver and 50 per cent. of the gold.—Financial News.

Catarrh Can't be Cured.

with local application, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remidies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarr cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surrace. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J CHENY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. Soln by Druggists, price 75c.

"VineVidi Vici."

The exposition is closed until October next. We saw it; it was great, being in its infancy, but we saw enough to convince ourselves of the fact that enterprise, such as displayed there, should not be passed by without some comment. But we still wonder why it was that only one wholesale liquor house was so boldly represented. You could see its pyramid of bottles from any part of the great building. It was the prettiest display there Max Klein has proved to the public that he wants to be seen. His "Silver Age" rye whiskey has now such a well earned reputation that he is proud of it and he wants everybody to see it. His goods are pure and reliable. You can have his "Silver Age" at $1.50 per full quarts. His Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt or Gibson at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00 Send for price list and mention this paper. His address is MAX KLEIN,

82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, o children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic, By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Perry H. Young,

—MAKER OF—

WAGONS & CARRIAGES.

Good material and competent workmen.

Repairing skillfully and reasonably done.

Erie Street, Massillon

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PASTOR KOENIG'S TRADE NERVE TONIC MARK

OVER-WORK.

Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order Foresters, 125 and 127 Washington Street.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21th, 1887.

REV. E. KOENIG: *Dear Sir*—I deem it a duty I owe you to certify to the good effect the taking of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness resulting only from overwork. Your Nerve Tonic almost immediately stopped that peculiar tremor that I presume, is evidence of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One spoonful of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine Keep some in my house; always take some occasionally; would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours truly,

JNO. F. SCANLAN,

H. C. R.

A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, Corner Carroll Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago.

Our **Pamphlet** for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent **free** to any address, and **poor** patients can also obtain this medicine **free** of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,

50 West Madison, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Price $1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for $5.

For Sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Independent Co.

Haa each holiday season spread before its customers an array of

BEAUTIFUL GOODS

That have always commended themselves as suitable for the season, Artistic and of value for practical purposes. Our line for this season is in advance of all others and must be seen to be appreciated. First always

BOOKS!

Books for the Library, for the Parlor, Table and for the Children. We would call special attention to a line of 12mos bound in half calf with marbled edges, embracing 100 popular subjects for 50cts per volume.

POPULAR ART BOOKS

Of L. Prang & Co., Lee & Sheppard, Harper & Bros., Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and others. Beautiful Colored Books for children and booklets.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals, Family Bibles.

Brass and Porcelain Lamps.

Brass Tables with Onyx and Plush Tops,

Brass Framed Mirrors and

Brass Photograph Stands.

Plush and Leather Goods of Every Description

Albums, Toilet Cases, Traveling Cases, Smokers Sets, Shaving Cases, Pocket Books and Card cases, plain and with silver mountings, Letter Cases, Writing Desks and Portfolios.

Etchings and Engravings.

Some very choice subjects, rare prints, and artist's proofs; also a very artistic line of Artotypes in frames, at remarkable prices.

GAMES and BLOCKS, Novel Toys

For children, completing in all one of the handsomest holiday displays ever made in Massillon. ☞For Teachers and Sunday Schools we have a special line of goods at medium prices, consisting of Books, Toys, Games and Novelties that always please children, and upon them we have prepared special prices that will make them the most desirable articles for the purpose. Visitors are always welcome at

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY'S STORE.

Dr. Salm will be at Hotel Conrad Massillon, Jan. 10.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose Throat and Lungs.

DR. MORITZ SALM,

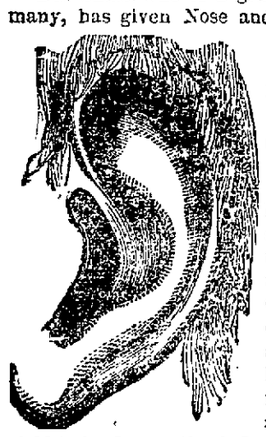
Founder and Principal of the GERMANIA

Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Infirmary

Cor. N. High and Lafayette Sts.

COLUMBUS, O.

DR. SALM, who is a graduate of Berlin, Germany, has given Nose and Throat Diseases his special attention for more than twenty years.



CATARRH.

No single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind—one or more, and sometimes all, yield to its destructive influence. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. Ignored, because but little understood by most physicians, impotently assailed by quacks and charlatans, those suffering from it have little hope to be relieved of it this side of the grave. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by DR. SALM in the preparation of his **RADICAL CURE** has won the hearty approval of thousands. It is **instantaneous** in affording relief in all Head Colds, Sneezing, Snuffling and obstructed breathing, and rapidly removes the most oppressive symptoms, clearing the head, sweetening the breath, restoring the senses of smell, taste and hearing, and neutralizing the constitutional tendency of the disease towards the lungs, liver and kidneys.

Dr. Salm can remove from the nose **without pain** a larger amount of polypus than any living physician. He also guarantees to remove tonsils without pain, to restore cracked or hoarse voice, and to cure ulcerated and granular sore throat. Preachers lawyers, singers and actors with throat troubles should consult him at once. He will make happy those who suffer with Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, etc. He also **cures cases of Consumption** if not too far advanced. He has cured cases where other reputable physicians have given up all hope. He has on record cases where patients are now well and hearty with one-third, one-half, three-fourths, or even with one entire lung gone These patients bid fair to outlive persons with two good lungs, because the cavities of the lungs have healed, and the patients' systems have undergone a thorough and healthy change.

DR. SALM spares no money nor trouble to obtain the latest improved instruments He carries with him a line costing a large amount of money, some of them being imported direct from Europe. His latest and newest remedies he obtains at first hands, as he has orders out with the finest Laboratories of the world to ship a quantity so soon as they have been discovered. Dr. Salm is one of our greatest anatomists and physiologists, and will explain your case to you with the aid of models in such a manner that you will a once become impressed with his superior skill. Call on him and you will not regret it.

DR. SALM makes his examinations for diseases of the Nose, Throat and Bronchia Tubes with Tobold's or McKinzie's Laryngoscope, as the case may require. He has also with him an **Electric Light Battery,** to which he attaches an incandescent lamp with suitable fittings. The lamp gives a powerful light, and **when introduced in the mouth with aid of mirrors,** he can then with ease examine your seat of Catarrh, diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, the Naso-Pharyngeal Space, Posterior Naries, Eustachian Tubes, Epiglottis, Vocal Cords, Larynx, Pharynx, and Trachea.

☞ **Consultation and Examination FREE.**

Address all communications to DR. MORITZ SALM. Columbus, Ohio.

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